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# Latin America Report

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17 September 1980

## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2190

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO OAS REJECTS RECENT RESOLUTION

PY041520 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Relay from OAS headquarters in Washington by journalist Mario Martinez Y Palacios]

[Text] The new Bolivian ambassador to the OAS, Alberto Quiroga, made his formal presentation today during the regular session of the OAS permanent council.

The statement by the Bolivian ambassador, strongly critical of international communism, was interrupted halfway through by the Jamaican ambassador, who claimed that it had not been included on the agenda. The Bolivian ambassador was able to continue thanks to the intervention of the council chairman, Panamanian Ambassador Jose Manuel Castulovich, within the framework of what he called normal courtesy extended to new delegates on their first presentation.

Alberto Quiroga referred as follows to the resolution approved by the OAS last month condemning the lack of respect for human rights in Bolivia after the military coup d'etat:

[Begin recording] As for the attitude this organization has adopted, my country firmly rejects the resolution because it feels this resolution goes against the basic principles of the OAS charter. The cornerstone of the inter-American system is the principle of nonintervention and the self-determination of the peoples. The principle of nonintervention and related doctrines are a specific characteristic of the inter-American system, and it has been applied out of the need to protect the interests of the states and the life of their citizens from the interference and actions of other states. This principle has been firmly applied against the unilateral actions of individual states and groups of states in strict compliance with Article 15 of the OAS Charter. Thus, clearly speaking, we feel that this time the OAS has exceeded its authority and has gone against its principles. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### ANTICOMMUNIST CONGRESS DELEGATES SCORE U.S. GOVERNMENT

PY050142 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 16

[Excerpts] Several of the speeches delivered at the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation (CAL) congress have elicited commentaries in the halls of the San Martin Cultural Center, especially the speech by Bolivian delegate Luis Canedo Reyes, who used strong words to explain the situation in his country. He charged Marxism with conveying its worldwide support for "an election which was fraudulent from the very beginning. Marxism also provided large sums of money to those useful fools who lent themselves to that antinational maneuver."

He further said: "There is a saying in my country that 'three successive defeats truly mean failure.' And for the third time in the past two decades, a small nation like mine--which is very proud of its history--has defeated the atheist, divisive, degrading Marxism in a fight which resembles that of David against Goliath. Bolivia has buried Marxist hegemonic desires just as it buried Che Guevara, thus saving the southern cone of America from that threat." The delegates enthusiastically praised a paragraph directed against the U.S. Government. He said: "It is to no avail that the U.S. ruling clique, whose hypocrisy is embodied in its president, continues to either direct the media against Bolivia or to exert its usual economic pressure under the guise of defending human rights."

Major D'Aubisson, a Salvadorean antiguerrilla expert, said his country will not fall into the hands of communism. He based his assertion on the fact that his country is eminently Catholic, with a nationalist democratic organization and because the armed forces have organized services in every region of the country. D'Aubisson then outlined political developments in Central America until 1977. He termed Mr Carter's administration "a nefarious mandate" and recalled the hard blow inflicted on free enterprise and on the government itself in recent years. D'Aubisson also said that the Catholic church was infiltrated by Marxist elements and affirmed that the Jesuits had organized subversive groups in the rural areas of that country.

Regarding the Montonero leaders, he said: "I am sure that they did not stay as tourists but to plan how to continue the aggression in Central America." Finally, D'Aubisson rejected the policy of both the Costa Rican and Panamanian governments, charging them with being guerrilla allies. He further said that in El Salvador the United States had imposed the current government which is responsible for the situation prevailing in that country. D'Aubisson concluded by saying: "Yielding to the U.S. State Department's blackmail, we have agreed to measures such as the agrarian reform, the nationalization of banks, the state of siege and total censorship."

CSO: 3010



INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

AALAPSO EXAMINES SITUATION IN SOUTHERN CONE

FL061314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The political situation in the Latin American southern cone was examined last night at a meeting of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Organization--AALAPSO--in Havana.

(Christian Gonzalez), chairman of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Antifascist Resistance, read a paper on the new forms of imperialist domination and the growth of the people's struggle. The paper was drafted by the representatives in Havana of the Chilean Popular Unity Party, Uruguayan Communist Party, Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], Montoneros of Argentina and Committee of Bolivian residents in Cuba.

The paper was a strong condemnation of the fascist regimes of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile and the recently installed government in Bolivia against which the people are struggling heroically.

At last night's AALAPSO meeting in Havana, (Roberto Saldana), chairman of the Committee of Bolivian Residents in Cuba, explained the guerrilla struggles in Bolivia in the 1960's. (Rogelio Gonzalez), PCP representative in Cuba, called for a world mobilization to save the life of PCP Secretary General Antonio Maidana who was kidnapped in Argentina. He also asked for support from the progressive people of all the continents to save (Emilio Roa), a Paraguayan revolutionary who was living in Argentina and was kidnapped with Maidana.

(Nguyen Dan Ka), Vietnam's representative to the AALAPSO Executive Secretariat, and Latin American progressive leaders chaired the meeting.

CSO: 3010

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**BANANA PRICE INCREASE**--A decision has been taken by the agriculture ministers of the Windward Islands to seek an increase of at least one-third of the average retail price for bananas. According to Grenada's Agriculture Minister Brother Unison Whiteman, this decision was reached at the recent meeting of the Windward Islands agriculture ministers held in Castries, St Lucia, on August 31st. Brother Whiteman said the meeting noted that banana growers now receive less than 10 percent of what their bananas earn on the United Kingdom market. The ministers also agreed to seek international aid jointly. They will present a single document encompassing programs for the islands to international agencies at a meeting scheduled to be held in Barbados next week. [FLO50056 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**CUBAN FISH TO JAMAICA**--Jamaica has reached an agreement with the Cuban Fishing Company for a delivery of 100 tons of fresh fish towards the end of this month. This import is expected to ease shortages which arose from extensive damage to Jamaica's fishing industry by Hurricane Allen. [FLO50056 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**BEAGLE CHANNEL TALKS**--(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo has played down reports that Pope John Paul II would travel to Montevideo to sign a definite pact signifying the end of the Beagle Channel controversy between Argentina and Chile. Moncayo is head of the Argentine delegation which is taking part in the Rome talks concerning the papal mediation in the controversy. He added that the delegates had already held talks with Cardinal Antonio Samore, the papal delegate and that there would be "intense activity" in Rome during the current month. The diplomat made these statements in a radio interview from Rome with a local station. He ratified reports that the talks were entering what he described as "essential aspects of the controversy." He added that he could not forecast when the conversations would come to an end. Moncayo insisted that the work being carried out by the delegations in Rome could be described as "positive" and that this was due to the good will shown by the delegates. Finally he said that all reports that the Pope would go to Montevideo for the final signing of a treaty were without foundation and premature. [Text] [PY050048 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 11]

DELEGATES ADDRESS FAO CONFERENCE--First Vice Minister of Agriculture Adolfo Diaz noted in a speech at yesterday's session of the 16th FAO Regional Conference that in the context of Latin America, the only way to attain an equitable distribution is to bring about structural reforms. For his part, Jose Garcia Pena, vice president of the Cuban National Bank, stated that the Cuban delegation opines that this conference should pronounce itself supportive of all efforts directed at obtaining additional resources needed to attain a good rate of agricultural growth. He added that the conference should condemn meddling in the internal affairs of countries practiced by some international bodies when coordinating loan grants. Finally, he warned about penetration by transnational enterprises which implies greater foreign debts for the countries. [Text] [FL041323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1108 GMT 4 Sep 80]

CNO: 3010

## PRESIDENTIAL GUIDELINES TERMED FEEBLE, UNCERTAIN

PY011458 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Uncertain Guidelines"]

[Excerpts] We have repeatedly voiced our concern over the fuzziness existing in fundamental aspects of the national reorganization process, and that fuzziness is present again in the military junta guidelines for the next presidential period. What the country needs to know more urgently all the time is whether the collectivist structures created in the country since 1943--which were only partially and temporarily suspended later--will be maintained or whether a modern country resembling the great Western democracies will be built; whether paternalism and government-directed economy will be truly replaced in practice--not merely in speeches--by a free-market economy to move the country forward and to guarantee the free activities of the population. This is not made clear in the military junta guidelines.

In the text released, the word "inflation" has been conspicuously omitted, perhaps because of a guilt complex on the part of the actual writer of the document or perhaps because he subconsciously and involuntarily revealed his lack of confidence that inflation will ever be eliminated. Nothing is said either about the need for road to power, once the country is institutionally normalized, to wind no longer through the armed forces, the interest groups and the "most representative" unions which resemble--as one drop of water does another--the model of Criollo fascism which Peronism installed to gain power. The same omission is noted regarding the influence of "social works" in distorting the republican regime--"social works" which met a predictable fate when they fell into the hands of the state bureaucracy. The word "populism" has also been dropped from the text released, thus significantly missing an occasion to issue a warning to prevent such a demagogic and corrupting threat from hanging again over the nation's future.

Regarding foreign policy, which the authorities at every turn tell us is "Western and Christian," the guidelines now say it should seek to diversify our country's relations in the concert of nations, "broadening its freedom of action and its possibilities for self-determination," thus insisting on

an absurd prejudice. We have never seen that the government of the national reorganization process needed "to broaden its freedom of action" or "its self-determination," because it has always done what it thought appropriate and has always adopted the measures it wanted to, and no other state of suprastructure branch ever stood in its way. The guidelines say not a word about our stubbornness in considering Argentina one of the "nonaligned" countries whose spiritual chief is none other than Fidel Castro, an agent of international Marxism and terrorism, nor does it say a word about a new predilection shown by our authorities, not only through the signing of trade agreements but also through visits of friendship and courtesy by high-ranking Soviet military chiefs, visits reciprocated by Argentine military chiefs.

The feeble tone and bureaucratic style of the guidelines are not worthy of outstanding precedents such as Pellegrini's message to congress on 24 May 1891 after the 1890 crisis or Mitre's message at the inauguration of congressional sessions in 1862 after Caseros and Pavon. This kind of tone and style are not sufficient to stir the nation's spirit in difficult circumstances or to obtain the support of the citizenry, whose willingness comes from a correct vision and a sense of duty. A clear public opinion that is prepared to struggle for great ideals and to ensure the sacrifices necessary to attain those ideals needs to be created.

The military junta should bear in mind the above-mentioned messages of Pellegrini and Mitre and complete the guidelines it has released with a rousing document to awaken the fervor of a public opinion that is growing more tired all the time and is sinking deeper in affliction and discontent.

CSO: 3010

LAMBRUSCHINI PLEASED WITH OUTCOME OF QUITO NAVAL CONFERENCE

PY312320 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, which prohibits defense loans, arms sales and military training programmes, was among the topics discussed at a meeting between navy Commander-in-Chief Armando Lambruschini and U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Thomas Hayward in Quito, according to a radio interview which Lambruschini broadcast yesterday in Buenos Aires.

Speaking on Radio El Mundo from Quito, Lambruschini expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of talks held there with delegates attending the 10th inter-American naval conference. He said there were few occasions on which the commanders-in-chief of various navies can meet. He added that such meetings permit "an exchange of opinions of mutual benefit for naval relations."

Asked whether South Atlantic defence had been discussed, Lambruschini said that although this was not on the agenda it had been dealt with privately by naval heads attending the meeting.

Lambruschini said the talks he has with Admiral Hayward could be considered as a continuation of the growing relations between the two navies which began with the visit to Argentina of U.S. Navy Secretary Edward Hidalgo.

The admiral also recalled that two Argentine admirals had been invited to the U.S. He confirmed that in his talks with Hayward the political problems between the two countries, such as the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment had been discussed.

Lambruschini met with Ecuador's president, Jaime Roldos, navy spokesman reported. The meeting which was held on Thursday in Quito was described as "private and informal." The spokesman said they talked for an hour and discussed topics of bilateral interest.

CSO: 3020



## ARGENTINA

### ECONOMIC MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

PY082343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0938 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Rio Cuarto (Cordoba), 6 Sep (TELAM)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz said here today that in the light of the August price indicators, the goals established in December 1978 have been practically fulfilled. He recalled that "The wholesale price index has increased by 3 percent and the retail price index 3.4 percent, which means that the wholesale price index for the past 12 months is at 57 percent and the retail price index is at 88 percent, while the adjustment rate to match the two (exchange rate plus worldwide inflation estimated at 1.5 percent per year) is 60 percent. This means that our wholesale prices are already below this adjustment rate."

The economy minister made this statement yesterday during the lecture he gave at the local commercial and industrial club for approximately 400 businessmen of southern Cordoba Province. After his arrival in this city, Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz went to the headquarters of the rural society where he talked for over 2 hours with the farmers of the area. Later on he toured a local fair and then went to the commercial and industrial club.

In his lecture the minister stated that "Naturally some sectors are displeased over the high cost which is being paid to overcome an inflationary process, which is more than 30 years old, by means of a totally different method and resorting to rules of the game which the country has forgotten." He emphasized that "The results of so many requirements are beginning to be attained just now. The prices are going down and if we hope to defeat inflation and make the country strong and progressive, we must move forward in the same direction by means of sustained efforts."

He said: "The agricultural sector has problems which we understand and which we are concerned about. We are aware that this sector has been the spearhead of the economic recovery launched in 1976. Therefore, I ask the producers to have faith in the nation, in its economy and in the goals which will be attained in the end."

In his brief talk with the press, the minister reasserted that the foreign debt will not be refinanced. "This word is no longer used in Argentine economy and less so now that the status of our debt and of our reserves allow us to maintain a truly acceptable situation in the foreign economic sector."

As to industry, the minister acknowledged that this is another sector which is experiencing problems caused by the high-cost of the efforts which the entire economy must make. He recalled that the conditions within which Argentina's industry operated during the 30 years prior to 1976 were quite different. It was overprotected by taxes and tariffs and no new rules of the game were being tried.

Further on he disclosed figures related to the transfer of technology and recalled that 116 contracts at a cost of \$32 million were implemented in 1976, while in 1979 the country arranged 320 contracts at a cost of \$320 million. He added that capital goods imports went from \$500 million in 1975 to \$1.7 billion in 1979. These figures represented 26 percent of the total amount spent on imports; and this year this percentage has already reached 30 percent.

The investments authorized within the framework of industrial promotion amounted to less than \$2 billion in the 1958-1975 period and to \$3 billion in the 1976-1980 period, while \$8 billion worth are still pending. Fixed gross investments increased from 8.5 percent in the 1973-1975 period to 19.4 percent in the 1976-1979 period, and the gross industrial product, which was declined in 1973-1975 by 1.5 percent, is now up by 6.5 percent, and increasing.

Martinez de Hoz concluded by recalling that "in this country where we have no racial, employment or religious problems and where natural and human resources and quality food are abundant, everything is provided for our success." He emphasized that "the measures announced last July will benefit all sectors and will alleviate the state of the economy." He reaffirmed, however, that "We must go on the way we have so far taken, even though it is difficult, to take advantage of the new world which is opening for us."

CSO: 3010

## ARGENTINA

### BRIEFS

**SORGHUM FOR USSR--**Santa Fe, 6 Sep (TELAM)--Reliable port sources have indicated that a 11,800-ton shipment of sorghum today left for the Soviet Union on board Belgian ship "Hasselt." The sources indicated that the total tonnage of exports from this city during this year has reached 312,274 tons of which 260,572 tons were sorghum shipments to the Soviet Union and 8,019 tons of corn with the same destination. [Text] [PY080330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0343 GMT 7 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

PAZ ZAMORA ACCUSES REGIME OF ESTABLISHING 'CONCENTRATION CAMPS'

PA312329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian military government is establishing concentration camps to confine democrats and patriots who do not support the regime, Bolivian vice president-elect Jaime Paz Zamora said here last night.

Bolivia is going through the most tragic period in its history, Paz Zamora told AFP, and added that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime has recently made massive arrests and has taken those arrested to concentration camps.

Paz Zamora, who arrived in Bogota to participate in a meeting which will lay the groundwork for the Andean parliament, said that those who had been arrested will never return to their homes.

His face disfigured from an airplane accident, Paz Zamora, who is also president of the Bolivian congress, said that according to reports the concentration camps are in northern Bolivia.

Speaking for the underground national unity government headed by president-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo, Paz Zamora said that Bolivia will remain within the Andean Pact despite the military regime's intention to withdraw.

Paz Zamora spoke at the first session of the meeting to arrange the convention of the Andean parliament and said that the Andean Pact made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela stands for democracy.

The others, that is to say the southern cone nations which the Bolivian regime said it will join, are dictatorships, he said. He said that the Andean Pact represents the will and decision of five countries seeking an integration of their powers to help solve their common development problems. He added that if Bolivia withdraws from this group and joins the southern cone treaty [as received] it will do so against the will of the people.

He said that Latin American democracy is defenseless and that any regime can be antidemocratic with impunity and devastate the country's institutions. Something like this happened in Bolivia as the other countries impotently look on, he emphasized.

Paz Zamora, who was enthusiastically applauded by the participants of this meeting at the Colombian congressional building, demanded a prompt decision by democratic countries to defend democracy.

Bolivia is a fundamental part of the Andean Pact because of its history, culture, geography and economic needs, he said, and added that Bolivia is essentially an Andean country which has two outlets, one to the Plata River and the other to the Amazon. This is why it cannot be separated from the Andean Pact.

The Bolivian political leader also told AFP that the Andean Pact is in danger and said that efforts are being made to destroy it physically and to destabilize it politically.

Referring to the existing Bolivian situation, Paz Zamora said that his country is close to economic chaos and explained that the production of the workers, especially the miners, has slowed down.

Bolivia now produces only 40 percent of the tin produced when there was democracy in my country, he said.

CSO: 3010

PAPER WANTS OFFICIAL INFORMATION TO FIGHT RUMORS

PY040352 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Need for Official Information"]

[Excerpts] It has been proven without a doubt that the country is working on the basis of a series of rumors. Many of them originate in our country and they are disseminated very quickly. This means that the experts of this psychological warfare, who in the immediate past had an extensive field of action, continue with their daily task.

These rumors refer to questions of political, economic and individual guarantees. They have been drafted in such a way that they are impressive and very easy to believe, both for their dramatism and because they touch the sentimentality of the population. There is the mention of an abundance of dead and wounded on 17 July and the days following it in the nationalized mines; they indicate that there were battles with a plethora of dead and wounded. There is also the mention of the existence of quantities of prisoners whose fate is precarious and difficult. All of this without taking into account the rumors' snowballing effect.

We think that none of this should be ignored. Closing one's ears is tantamount to recognition through silence. It is frequently said that silence is acquiescence. There is only one way of behaving so as to put things in their proper place. The authorities must provide all the information available regarding the facts about which rumors are spread and about which imaginary versions are weaved. It is necessary even to reveal the number of politicians who have sought asylum in embassies accredited in our country. As long as no information is given about these facts, the rumors and assertions will continue to circulate, not only inside the country but on the pages of the international press and in foreign broadcasts as well.

We believe that the government, which is bearing heavy responsibilities such as carrying out the plan it set for itself, must use frankness to dispel any cause for concern. The government must not stop at just reestablishing normality in the country. The society also has the right to know from an official source all that has happened and that has not yet been fully and convincingly explained.



Rumors can only be fought and defused through clear and true reporting. In this regard, the nation's full pacification and the rapprochement among all Bolivians can only be achieved by giving full information on events of the recent past, because these events of the recent past are the fuel of rumors.

CSO: 3010

'AFP' REGIONAL DIRECTOR REFUTES GOVERNMENT CHARGES

PY301315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0512 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (AFP)--AFP regional director Albert Brun tonight arrived in Lima after having been in jail since last Monday in La Paz on the instructions of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government.

While leaving the plane, Brun refuted the charges of the Bolivian Government, which claimed that he had been disseminating false information as the reason for his arrest and expulsion from the country.

"The definition of false information depends on the viewpoint that dictatorial governments have concerning the freedom of press," Brun said.

Brun said that the treatment he received during his 96-hour imprisonment at the Bolivian Interior Ministry had been "coldly courteous." He added that there are still some journalists under arrest in Bolivia, "they are not treated badly, but they are under arrest, and this is not in line with press freedom," he emphasized.

He added that the situation in Bolivia is absolutely calm. The government is implementing repressive control measures, and the underground opposition, as in Chile, cannot do much.

Brun expressed his appreciation for the international efforts which led to his release and which proved, he said, that he was not a danger to the Bolivian Government. He added that he will frame the passport on which he left Bolivia, which states that he was expelled for extremist activities, something in which he has never engaged.

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

**FREE UNIONS ADVOCATED**--Prominent headlines of the newspapers have informed us that in Poland, a socialist country, there will be free unions. The fact that there had been no free unions, or any other kind of free association, was already known to us. Therefore, the large headlines through which the Bolivians have been informed are probably motivated by the surprise which such news has caused and the desire of our journalists to share with us such an enlightening piece of news. It is obvious that many have been clearly surprised by the news that the unions must not be manipulated by a Marxist state, that the unions must not be in the hands of demagogues, that the workers must not be deceived either by the organizations or professional agents of populist demagogic doctrines. It seems that understanding this is an extremely difficult mental operation for some. They believe that the unions must be free, but not too free, so that they can be owned by a few gentlemen who self-style themselves professional union leaders but who do not represent the workers but rather negotiate their needs. The unions must be free, but they must also be free from those who take advantage of them against the interests of the workers. [Text] [Editorial] [PY031420 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Sep 80]

**OIL FIELD PRODUCTION POTENTIAL**--Bolivian Government oil deposits executives have reported that once the six oil wells are drilled in the Espino oil field it will have a production potential of 2,200 barrels of oil per day and 46.1 million cubic feet of gas per day. The oil field is located in mountainous area of the Santa Cruz Department. [PY022222 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 1]

**PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS RECOGNIZED**--Oruro, 22 Aug--The National Reconstruction Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza has recognized the new leaders of the Oruro Department Peasant Federation. Peasant Federation leader Feliz Colque reported that he and other peasant leaders were recently in La Paz to express their support for the armed forces and for Gen Garcia Meza. [PY022222 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 4]

**RIVER PLATE BASIN CREDIT**--The Bolivian Ministry of Transport and Communications has signed a credit agreement of \$432,000 with the River Plate Basin Fund for the feasibility study of a railroad project. [PY021237 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Sep 80]

TOP COMIBOL JOB OFFER--La Paz, 30 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Col John Tudela, a Bolivian citizen who was decorated for his heroic actions in the Vietnam War, has been offered the position of general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL). Tudela, who was the commander of an elite U.S. Army unit, is an industrial and civil engineer who has graduated from George Washington University and has obtained a masters degree in industrial economics from the Monterey Institute in California. COMIBOL is the most important government enterprise and is one of the largest of its kind in the world. A few days ago, Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated that a foreigner would be appointed general manager of COMIBOL in order to avoid nepotism and politicking. [Text] [PY312014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 30 Aug 80]

LOAN DEADLINE EXTENDED--La Paz, 1 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced today that approximately 98 international banks agreed to extend until January 1981 the payment of \$160 million of the Bolivian foreign debt which had to be paid by 31 August 1980. Bolivia will have to pay, however, the interest on this debt. [PY030105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Sep 80]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--La Paz, 20 Aug (TELAM)--The Labor Ministry has reported that unemployment in Bolivia has reached 35 percent of the total active population. [PY261840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 13 Aug 80]

TIN EXPORTS--Tin production during the first half of this year has reached 11,380 tons. This represents a 20-percent decrease in relation to the same period last year. [PY261840 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 11]

RADIO STATIONS RESUME ACTIVITIES--La Paz, 20 Aug (TELAM)--The radio stations of Cochabamba Department have resumed their normal broadcasting activities, which were suspended after the 17 July coup. [PY261840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1745 GMT 20 Aug 80]

NEW AGRICULTURE, POSTAL OFFICIALS--Oscar Herrera has been appointed general director of agroindustry of the Industry Ministry. Col Juan Soliz Castanon has been appointed director of the National Post Office Department. [PY261840 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Aug 80 p 5]

ENERGY UNDERSECRETARY--Roger Levy has been installed as the new under-secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons. [PY261840 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW BENI DEPARTMENT PREFECT--Armando Suarez Lambert has been installed as the new prefect of the Beni Department. [PY261840 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 6]

NEW TRINIDAD MAYOR--Adolfo Velasco Anzueta has assumed the position of the new mayor of Trinidad. [PY261840 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 2]

AVIATION SCHOOL DIRECTOR--Colonel Guillermo Escobar Urhy has been named new director of the Military Aviation School, with headquarters in Santa Cruz. [PY261840 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW POTOSI MAYOR--Potosi, 22 Aug--The department prefect has reported that lawyer Waldo Tapia Zarate has been appointed mayor of Potosi. [PY022222 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 4]

CSO: 3010

## BRAZIL

### PIRES ON LIBERALIZATION, ARMY ROLE, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 9 Aug 80 pp 40-42

[Text of interview with Army Minister Gen Walter Pires, by Flavio Cavalcanti, Jr; date and place not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with MANCHETE, Army Minister Gen Walter Pires speaks about topics ranging from the political opening and the case against Deputy Joao Cunha to the nuclear program and utilization of the national industry to reequip the army. He considers the relationship between Brazil and the United States to be normal and friendly. He also calls attention to the social role of the Brazilian Army.

[Question] The Brazilian Army is carrying out missions of a social nature in various part of the country. What are they and how extensive are they?

[Answer] The collaboration of the army in the social development of the country is traditional. I have no doubt that the military service rendered every year by over 100,000 youths, besides being a requirement of national security, is the principal contribution of the army to the nation in the social area. Along with receiving military training, those recruits, still adolescents, from the most diverse social, regional, racial and religious origins, are truly integrated into national society, learning to live in community, perfecting and consolidating the sentiments of patriotism and comradeship, disciplining themselves and maturing. Most of them leave home as "kids" and return as "men," conscious of their duty. In the area of education, thousands of youths attend our educational establishments, which also prepare them for civilian careers, such as the nine military colleges spread out all over the country, from Manaus to Porto Alegre, and the Military Engineering Institute in Rio de Janeiro. It is well to explain that the military colleges provide education from the 5th series of the 1st level to the 3d series of the 2d level to about 8,000 youths who, in the majority of cases, pursue civilian careers. The Military Engineering Institute, one of the most renowned centers of science and technology in the country, graduated and postgraduated 1,300 civilians in addition to about 800 military men during the past 5 years. Those figures, although very general, demonstrate the actual contribution in the field of education, which,



is traditionally of fine quality in the army. In addition to that, the military quarters serve as real schools, training professionals in various skills necessary for the activities of a military organization, which also have application in civilian life. There is also Operation Caxias, conducted every year through agreements signed with the Ministry of Labor, the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) and the National Trade Service (SENAC), which provide many Brazilians with the opportunity to attend professional training centers, and consequent professional apprenticeship, without jeopardizing military training. Our service engages in extensive social work in the most distant regions, particularly in the Amazon region, cultivating the wilderness, colonizing and providing support in the medical and cultural areas and all sorts of resources to the population that clusters around each of the military quarters, many times the only center of civilization in the vast region. In the health sector, there was a significant event last year, namely, the signing of an agreement between the Army Ministry and the Ministry of Social Security, represented by the National Institute for Social Security Medical Care (INAMPS). A veritable network of medical care for those insured under INAMPS and the military was established. Utilizing the health organizations of the army and that institute, complementing one another, they are in a position to fill great gaps in many parts of the country. The ground force collaborated in the National Fight Against Polio on 14 June through the administration of the first dose of polio vaccine. In all military regions, the army participated intensively in that campaign, through its Health Service, setting up and operating stations in barracks, clubs, schools and popular meeting places. That action will be repeated on 16 August when the second dose is administered. To benefit the more deprived citizens and foster the formation of community spirit in the neediest areas, the army is carrying out civic-social operations known as Aciso, with specialists whose mission is to conduct pre-established programs that generally include guiding the population with reference to community activities, medical and dental care, the repair of school and hospital facilities, guidance about the use of techniques in agriculture and livestock raising, supplying documents, etc. With regard to physical culture, tens of thousands of children annually attend vacation camps at the military quarters. That, in general terms, is some of the social work the army is carrying out all over Brazil.

[Question] What is the activity of the Construction Engineering Battalions?

[Answer] Working in pioneer fronts, our military engineering has already built 10,000 kilometers and paved 4,500 kilometers of roads--the figures are approximate--in addition to a considerable amount of work of improving and building works of art. In the railroad sector, our battalions have already completed more than 3,000 kilometers of projects including superstructures, bridges, viaducts and tunnels. The construction engineering units have also built dams, landing fields, water impounding and supply systems, barracks, thousands of houses, etc.

It is important to explain that, in addition to and simultaneously with specific construction missions, these military organizations handle the duties related to the end activity of the ground force, such as security, military instruction, training, and the formation of reserves. The deployment of our engineering units in pioneer areas, particularly in the Amazon region and the Northeast, is very significant for the nation, not only because of the direct benefits that stem from execution of the construction work but also because of the indirect benefits to the region and the population. The activity of those units deployed over an extensive work front represents a very important aspect: their presence along the roadway project route for hundreds of kilometers insures the population a climate of calm and assistance of inestimable value. Contracting manpower and providing social and health support to the families of those workers, the construction battalions contribute to settling the man on the land. I also want to stress the important role which the engineering units located in the drought quadrant have played over the years, taking care of the distressed population. The high level of the capability of Brazilian military engineering is internationally recognized.

[Question] Foreign publications charge Brazil with excessive military spending. How much truth is there in that?

[Answer] I believe the public has been very well informed by the recent "Note to the Press" issued by the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA) on the subject and published in the newspapers on 14 June, in which it was proved, with an abundance of data, that the aforementioned reports are groundless. Specifically, with regard to the ground force, I wish to add some important information. Our effectives total about 180,000 men, that is, 0.16 percent of the country's population. The army's share of the federal budget has been decreasing appreciably in recent years. In 1972, the army's budget represented 8.33 percent of the federal budget; in 1976, that percentage dropped to 3.86 percent; and for the current year, it represents 2.87 percent. During the past 5 years, it has always been below 4 percent. Those figures clearly show the minimal expenditures incurred by the ground force so that the government can channel the bulk of its resources into the development of the country. I want to stress that part of that budget is not used by the army in the specifically military area because it is applied in activities such as welfare education and support for the needy population. At the same time, there are missions that, though of military interest, have wide repercussions for the country in other sectors, such as scientific-technological research and development and the construction of roads and railroads. Comparing it with other countries, we find that we undoubtedly have one of the least costly armies in the world and, considering the geographic area, the population and the great length of our borders, we conclude that it is relatively small in size.

[Question] What is the principal emphasis of your administration in the Army Ministry?

[Answer] The army has devoted itself to maintaining an adequate operational level despite the limitation of funds stemming from the current situation. To that effect, at the beginning of my administration I issued a directive establishing the objectives of the ground force, the most important points of which are: to compensate for the limitation of funds by refining the instruction and training of the permanent staffs and troops; to maintain the morale of officers and men at a high level, providing them with favorable conditions for professional fulfillment and to take care of their basic personal needs; to pursue the program of reorganizing and re-equipping the army within the country's economic-financial possibilities; to develop and foster projects and the manufacture of military materiel in order progressively to make the country selfsufficient in that sector; to strive to reduce as much as possible the consumption of petroleum byproducts without detriment to an adequate operational level.

[Question] Brazil is supposed to export a considerable quantity of military materiel this year. Has the army made any special contribution?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to explain that the export of military materiel and even the decision to do so are not prerogatives of the Army Ministry. Those exports are made in accordance with the National Policy on the Export of Materiel for Military Use approved by the president of the republic in 1974. The Army Ministry is necessarily consulted and expresses itself with regard to the advisability of the exports and the accreditation of the national industry. Our contribution in that area has been very great.

Directly or through the Ordnance Industry (IMBEL), a public enterprise connected with this ministry, the army collaborates in the planning and manufacture of military materiel by national industry, particularly through the transfer of technology, technical assistance, and conducting trials and quality tests of products in army proving grounds. The designs of a large part of the products exported were developed in the army in close liaison with the civilian industry. Our service has components engaged in scientific-technological research and development: the Research and Development Institute (IPD), an organization for applied research and experimental development; the Military Engineering Institute (IME), an organization for basic research and the training of human resources; and the Marambaia proving grounds for checking and testing. To coordinate those organizations and to conduct the activities in those grounds, the Army Technological Center (CTEx), established during my administration by decree of October 1979, is being implemented with regard to this subject, I wish to emphasize that national security and development require that the country possess a military materiel industry of high standards and productivity. On the other hand, an industry of this nature would hardly be in a position to survive by restricting itself to taking care of the domestic market. In that connection, Brazilian exports in that sector have increased substantially in recent years.

To confirm that fact, I will cite the following figures for total exports of material for military use: from \$34,788,000 in 1976, they increased to \$100,782,000 in 1979; for the current year, they had already reached \$52,659,000, as of June. The items exported include weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and spare and replacement parts, and they have been shipped to various countries in America, Africa and the Middle East. A significant fact is that from 1974 to 1979, the Specialized Engineers Corporation (ENGESA) exported about 700 armored vehicles and 200 trucks. From 1978 to 1979, IMBEL tripled its exports; for the current year, they had already reached \$8,246,000 as of June, which indicates the prospect of doubling last year's volume.

[Question] Do you believe that with the political opening, President Figueiredo is responding to the aspirations of Brazilian society at the present time?

[Answer] Yes. The opening is a natural stage in the life of the nation on the road to democratic consolidation, which is an aspiration of Brazilian society. Immediately after the victory of 31 March 1964, the revolution elected as one of its priority objectives--reflecting the popular will--perfecting democracy. Through the government's political plan, we are achieving that objective, which represents a goal yearned for by all the presidents of the revolutionary period. However, the enemies of the nation--the agents of subversion, particularly of international communism--succeeded in delaying the process of democratic reconstruction, unleashing a struggle in which many Brazilians lost their lives. They succeeded in delaying it but not in preventing it. The firm determination of President Figueiredo, the democratic convictions of the members of the three branches of government of the republic, the consensus of all Brazilians and the position of the armed forces as the guarantors of the revolution, assure us that this objective, too, will be achieved.

[Question] What were the reasons that led you, together with the air and navy ministers, to ask the minister of justice to take legal action against Deputy Joao Cunha in the Federal Supreme Court?

[Answer] That congressman's speech offended the dignity of the armed forces. Therefore, it was my duty to ask the competent authorities to take appropriate action against the insults directed at the Brazilian Army. In a petition forwarded to the minister of justice, I requested that the appropriate legal measures be taken in connection with the incident. I must clarify that I took the action to make that representation independently of the other military ministers who, for identical reasons, decided to adopt the same line of action. Thus, acting strictly within the bounds of the constitution, the army demonstrates its deep-rooted democratic vocation and respect for the constituted authorities, resorting to the highest court of justice in the land.

[Question] Does the process of modernization of the Brazilian Army respond to the country's security requirements?



[Answer] Yes. It is necessary to explain that the budgetary limitation is not preventing modernization, although obviously it does not permit an accelerated rate. The use of the national industrial park, of both IMBEL and the private sector, for the acquisition of materiel aimed at reequipping the army and the development of new projects of national technology are measures that are enabling us to reduce costs and increase our self-sufficiency in the military materiel sector, which is also a basic security requisite. Furthermore, the process of modernization does not pertain only to the renewal of materiel considered obsolete or useless. Modernization covers a broad field, which includes methods and processes of military instruction and training, the use of auxiliary means of instruction, the elimination of bureaucracy, and even a military mentality open to research and receptive to new ideas, aspects that are freely given impetus in the present army.

[Question] What are the main problems of the border units?

[Answer] Our border units are fulfilling their basic mission for the security of the motherland with valor, devotion and a spirit of sacrifice. The components of those units feel the same problems that the population of those distant, secluded places do, such as difficulties of connection and transportation caused by the great distances, unreliable specialized medical support and resources of every type; isolation stemming from the vastness of the territory, which makes even cultural assimilation difficult. However, those units contribute to attenuating those problems, which would be much more aggravated without the presence of the army. In those small villages, the population generally gravitates around the military quarters and is taken care of with its resources. The military are colonizers, disseminators of culture, social welfare workers, activities in which their wives and even their children participate. Through the military quarters, the presence of a doctor and a dentist, the dissemination of culture and sports, aid in case of disasters, the fostering of trade, the refinement of customs, of the educational processes and other basic elements of social development are assured. In that context, we cannot forget the brave and dedicated presence of the Brazilian Air Force, assuring the basic needs for the transportation of personnel and material. Similarly, the Brazilian Navy participates with the same dedication in that task of support and assistance to the border populations situated along our waterways. A large part of our military, who have already served on the border, know that it is a tough mission but one that offers professional fulfillment and is patriotic.

[Question] How do you view the policy of rapprochement with Argentina?

[Answer] As usually happens with a political event of such great importance, the recent visit of the president of the republic to Argentina will produce positive reaction in all fields of power and, thus, cannot fail to include consequences in the military area. The Brazilian Army already maintained a traditional exchange with that fraternal country, principally

through trips by Argentine military men to Brazil and vice-versa, in a valuable relationship for both in the aspect of professional improvement. The growing rapprochement creates conditions for intensifying military exchange. That will certainly be very useful for the armed forces of both countries since they have several points in common, among them their geostrategic position facing the South Atlantic, the effort to develop their respective military industries, the interest in continental security, and their stubborn resistance aversion to subversion and international communism.

[Question] Are you in favor of the creation of a Ministry of Defense?

[Answer] After World War II, an experience that indicated the essential need for proper coordination of the operations of land, naval and air forces, several countries consolidated them into a single ministry. That supreme organ, which in most cases was named the Ministry of Defense, took on the duty of integrating and coordinating the actions of the nation's military power. In each country that adopted that solution, particular organizations and duties were established, dependent on the interests of the forces, traditional procedures and military traditions, factors which generated organizational variants. In some countries there was a complete consolidation of the armed forces into a single service.

In others, the new ministry became an organization responsible for coordination only, with each separate branch of service retaining operational and administrative autonomy. Brazil also felt the need for coordination of the armed forces. However, recognizing the existing drawbacks and impediments, particularly those of an administrative nature, in the integration of the three services into a single ministry, it opted for its own particular solution, retaining the autonomy of the army, navy and air force and establishing the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA) with the duties of coordinating common activities as well as the use of our separate services.

[Question] Notwithstanding the denunciation of the military agreement during the Geisel administration, is there any effort toward greater rapprochement between Brazil and the United States in the field of military cooperation?

[Answer] The armies of Brazil and the United States maintain a normal and friendly relationship. Between the two forces, there is the natural exchange that exists among armies of fraternal nations which consists basically in trips of military men on various missions, mainly professional training and courses; dealing with mutual interest through the military attaches; the transmission of military publications; the exchange of information of an overt nature. That exchange is in the process of being intensified, according to recent agreements. Our army maintains an officer as professor of Portuguese at the West Point Military Academy, and probably as of next year, the position of liaison officer to the U.S. Army Command and Staff School will be reestablished. The latter will also be the editor of



the Brazilian edition of the MILITARY REVIEW. The reestablishment of professional training for two Brazilian officers in U.S. Army military organizations is under study. At the present time, the United States has two officers undergoing professional training at the 2d Railway Battalion in Araguari, and two officers studying at the Command and Staff School, which is the highest level military education establishment in our army. Every year, there is also an exchange of cadets between the Agulhas Negras Military Academy and West Point.

[Question] Does the Brazilian nuclear program have any military purpose?

[Answer] Brazil is implementing its nuclear program solely for peaceful purposes in order to be in a position in the future to meet the urgent need for other sources of energy and, at the same time, to develop in the area of other peaceful applications of nuclear science, such as the use of isotopes in agriculture, medicine and industry. The statements made to the effect that the Brazilian nuclear program is aimed solely, or also, at military objectives are false and detrimental to our country because they generate mistrust, insistence on the establishment of new safeguards and difficulties for the transfer of technology.

8711

CSO: 3001

MILITARY OFFICERS ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY030328 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Speaking in the name of the Popular Party [PP], Deputy Walber Guimaraes praised Justice Minister Abi-Ackel for his efforts in investigating the terrorist attacks that have been taking place in the country. Guimaraes said Abi-Ackel told the press in Ouro Preto that five high-ranking officers of the armed forces may be involved in these attacks.

Guimaraes added that the justice minister also referred the account of the testimonies heard at the Congressional Investigating Committee on terrorist crimes to the Federal Police for the investigation of the clues disclosed in that report. He reasserted the PP's support for President Figueiredo in his fight against terrorism since Figueiredo stated from the very beginning that he himself was affected by the attacks.

Speaking in the name of the majority bloc, Deputy Bonifacio de Andrada today praised the opposition's support for the government in its fight against terrorism but regarded as completely false and baseless a statement attributed to Justice Minister Abi-Ackel during his visit to Ouro Preto that five high-ranking military officers may be involved in the attacks.

Andrada, who is deputy leader of the Socialist Democratic Party, said that the officers mentioned by the newspaper PROVINCIA OF PARA could in no way be involved in this plot against the fatherland. He added that he himself was with Minister Abi-Ackel in Ouro Preto and that he can vouch that at no time did Abi-Ackel make such a statement to the press. He said terrorism should be faced earnestly and not by making bold, baseless accusations against high-ranking officers.

CSO: 3010

BOMB ATTACK INJURES ONE IN VIAMAO

PY081856 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The police know nothing so far about the terrorist attack that was perpetrated this morning in Viamao. A bomb was placed in the garage located in the same building where the Banco Regional do Sol operates, which is the property of (Senon dos Santos), who is a member of the Viamao PDT [Democratic Workers Party] Commission and also a future candidate for local prefect.

The explosion seriously injured a plumber who was working in the garage. (Luis Barbosa de Rosa) has been hospitalized. He received injuries to one hand, and there is a chance he will be permanently blinded. According to the owner of the property, there was no warning, but he remembers that yesterday he received two telephone calls and that when he picked up the telephone there was no one at the other end of the line. (Senor dos Santos) explained that the explosive used is a typical time bomb, since he found the remains of a clock. The police are now at the site investigating the origin of the bomb.

According to PDMB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] Deputy (Ivaldo Suarez), the bomb that exploded this morning in Viamao is further proof that these terrorist attacks will not cease unless the guilty are punished. According to the opposition deputy, the fact that the perpetrators of these attacks go without being punished is encouraging a terrorist escalation.

OAB [Brazilian Bar Association] President (Justino Vasconcellos) said that he is quite alarmed about the Viamao bombing. He noted that President Figueiredo must enforce stricter measures, but that there is no need for a special law because Brazil already has very severe laws to punish terrorism. He believes that there is a need for more police efficiency. He stated that these are typical political attacks that are perpetrated by radical sectors that want a strong regime to stay in power in Brazil because it guarantees corruption.

Deputy (Carlos Augusto de Souza), the PDT party leader, has warned that if Governor Amaral de Souza does not enforce measures to identify and arrest those who perpetrated the bomb attack in Viamao, he will be considered one of them and the local legislature may request his impeachment. The PDT leader has appointed Deputy (Porfirio Prejoto) to inspect the scene of the attack and has also instructed him to offer aid to the victim's family. Moreover, PDT lawyers have been placed at the disposal of the victim's family.

CSO: 3001

TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT HUNGARY, GDR

PY052204 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--For 2 successive weeks, beginning 8 September, a Brazilian delegation headed by Ambassador [as published] Ivan Batalha of the Itamaraty European Department will carry out trade negotiations in Budapest and Berlin, pertaining to the series of meetings by the joint commissions established to motivate negotiations with eastern Europe.

In Hungary, where the meetings will be held from 8 to 11 September, the main subjects of discussion will be joint export operations in cacao, iron and coffee against the purchase of fertilizers and studies for the signing of a protocol of intent envisaging the formation of a consortium between private Brazilian companies and Hungarian state companies, seeking to make good use of trade opportunities in other markets.

In East Germany, the Agenda refers to an increase in Brazilian exports of basic products and semimanufactured and manufactured goods, with emphasis again on iron ore, soybeans, textiles and shoes. From the German side, there is more interest in exporting equipment for doctors and hospitals, materials for agricultural research labs, heavy equipment and potassium chloride.

Brazil might also import cement from the Soviet Union--a country which is offering the product at advantageous prices and with which there exists a trade balance surplus in Brazil's favor--in case the shortage of this product persists in the market. This is one of the main suggestions included in the document entitled supply and demand of cement, prepared by the CDI [Industrial Development Council] and presented last week to Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna.

There is another factor which may have a favorable influence in making this decision, and that is the opportunity to cut freight prices by using the ships which carry the Brazilian products exported to the Soviet Union, the CDI document states. It adds that domestic production of cement is down because of unsatisfactory sale prices.

## BRAZIL

### BRIEFS

**EMBASSY GRANTS ASYLUM**--Brasilia, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported here today that the Brazilian embassy in La Paz has granted political asylum to the former director of the Bolivian television station, Luis Fernando Arce Chaves. The Brazilian embassy has informed the Bolivian government about this measure, and it has requested a safe-conduct for Arce Chaves. [Excerpt] [PY291526 Paris AFP in Spanish 0458 GMT 28 Aug 80]

**TERRORISTS CAUGHT**--The social communication secretariat has released an official note on investigations made in the Minas Gerais cities of Barbacena and Antonio Carlos where terrorist bombings took place on the night of 28 August. The note reports that the Minas Gerais political and social order department [DOPS] arrested Luiz Crisostomo Vilanova and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira the day after the bombings. The arrested men said that the man responsible for the bombings was Eduardo Paulo Vilanueva, councilman for the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party in Antonio Carlos. When he was arrested on 30 August Vilanueva declared that he belonged to the Socialist and Internationalist Organization, a leftist French organization formed by Trotskyists and associated with the Committee for Reconstruction of the Fourth International which advocates armed struggle to take power. Councilman Vilanova added that the organization has been active in Brazil since 1979 and that clandestine meetings promoted by the socialist convergence and the newspaper O TRABALHO were held in several cities around the country, including Brasilia, on 29 August to mark the 40th anniversary of Leon Trotsky's death. [Text] [PY022303 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 2 Sep 80]

**FINANCE MINISTER'S PARTICIPATION IN FORUM**--Brasilia, 2 Sep (LATIN)--Chilean Finance Minister Sergio de Castro was received today by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, the Chilean embassy in Brasilia reported. A Chilean embassy spokesman explained that Minister Castro's visit to Brasilia is "semi-official" because he came to Brazil only to participate in the Forum of the Americas which began in Sao Paulo today. [Excerpts] [PY030303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Sep 80]

**COUNCILMAN ADMITS RESPONSIBILITY**--Eduardo Vilanova, a councilman of the city of Antonio Carlos in Minas Gerais state, confessed today that he has



been a member of the Internationalist and Socialist Organization since 1978. Questioned at the Minas Gerais Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS), Vilanova said that he alone perpetrated the three attacks in Antonio Carlos and the one in Barbacena, and that the organization had nothing to do with them. He said the main motive that led him to perpetrate the attacks was the anger he felt as a result of the expulsion of his brother, Marcos Fernando Vilanova, from the University of Brasilia. Eduardo Vilanova's questioning lasted for 2 hours. Eduardo Vilanova, his brother Luis, Caetano de Oliveira, and (Raimundo Donato) are still being held incommunicado at DOPS headquarters. [Text] [PY051305 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 5 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

## CHILE

### BRIEFS

**SALTPETER TO PRC**--Two ships are being loaded with 25,202 tons of saltpeter for the PRC as part of a contract between the Sociedad Quimica Y Minera de Chile S.A. and the PRC government. [PY272217 Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11]

**NAVAL APPOINTMENTS**--Vice Adm Ronald MacIntyre has been appointed chief of national defense staff. Vice Adm Luis de Los Rios Echeverria has been appointed squadron commander replacing Vice Adm Maurice Posson, current general director of naval registries. [PY272217 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0331 GMT 22 Aug 80]

**FOREIGN DEBT**--The Chilean Central Bank has reported that Chile has paid \$2,197,300,000 of its foreign debt during 1979. This represents \$1,523,500,000 for amortization of capital and \$673.8 million for interest. [PY272217 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 1C]

**PLEBISCITE ON BEAGLE ISSUE**--"There has never been any discussion in Chile about the possibility of holding a Plebiscite on the proposal that will result from the Papal mediation process." This is what Ernesto Videla, under secretary of the Chilean Foreign Ministry and head of the Chilean delegation to the mediation process, said yesterday. He added that this report was issued in Argentina but that in Chile there has never been any discussion about this possibility. During a brief talk with reporters, Videla answered some questions about the mediation process, particularly those related to reports from Buenos Aires which stated the possibility of holding a Plebiscite on the Papal decision. Regarding reports from Buenos Aires which stated that the Pope was to participate in the final touches of the mediation on 19 September, Videla said that this was something that only those persons who issued the report must know about and that, therefore, "they are the ones to be asked." About the possibility that the Pope may directly intervene in the mediation, Videla said: "This is something that he must decide for himself." He added that at any rate the Pope is always directly participating in the mediation through his representative. That is Cardinal Samore. [Excerpts] [PY291608 Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 13]

ARGENTINE TRADE POLICY VIEWED--Santiago, 26 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here that the Chilean Foreign Ministry today termed as highly positive the recent economic measures adopted by the Argentine government in the area of foreign trade. The foreign ministry stated in a communique that the new economic measures adopted by Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz open new prospects favorable to Chilean exports to the Argentine market. The Argentine minister has announced that several additional tariffs have been canceled, such as the 3-percent consular tax and the 3-percent tax for statistical services [Servicio de Estadisticas]. On the other hand, current tariffs will be increased in the same proportion as those canceled until they reach the ceiling of 55 percent. Finally, the Argentine tariff policy will be modified in January 1984 by establishing a single tariff ceiling of 20 percent for all goods produced in the country. The implementation of these measures will allow an opening of Argentine foreign trade and consequently broaden prospects for Chilean exports to Argentina, the Chilean Foreign Ministry stated. [Text] [PY291346 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 26 Aug 80]

POPE-BEAGLE MEDIATION MEETING--A well-informed Vatican source has reported that the Pope will meet on 19 September with the Argentine and Chilean representatives. He will reportedly ask them to find a solution to the dispute on the demarcation of sea limits in the southern region. It is expected that the mediation process will end in January 1981. The source added that the Pope may travel to Santiago and Buenos Aires once the dispute is settled. The Pope intends to request the negotiators to agree on those bases of agreement that have been suggested to both governments by the Vatican's representative to the mediation, Magr Antonio Samore. Right now, both parties and the mediator's representative are studying the different aspects of the dispute during the European summer recess, but once this is over Cardinal Samore will hold another round of meetings with both delegations. Chilean foreign ministry sources have reported that the ninth round of negotiations with the mediator's representative will be held in September. They added that at these meetings the representatives will discuss the progress that has been achieved in the last few weeks on the suggestions made by Cardinal Samore during the last meeting, held in July. [Text] [PY301621 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 80]

AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION--Santiago, Chile, 1 Sep (LATIN)--The Chilean air force has announced that by the end of next year, the Chilean air force will build the "Warro" type airplane under the license of the U.S. Cherokee firm. He also said that 4 of the 14 Mirage-50 fighters purchased from France were assembled in Chile. [PY032056 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2238 GMT 1 Sep 80]

COST OF LIVING--Santiago, Chile, 2 Sep (AFP)--The National Statistics Institute reported today that the cost of living in Chile during the first 8 months of this year increased by 19.3 percent. The cost of living during August increased by 2.2 percent. [PY032056 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 2 Sep 80]

GOVERNMENT ROLE IN ECONOMY--Sao Paulo, 3 Sep (AFP)--Javier Vial Castillo, the president of the Latin American Banks Federation, said here today that Chile has been successful in its struggle against inflation by promoting the privatization of its economy. Vial Castillo, who is also the president of the Chilean National Bank, is in Sao Paulo attending the Forum of the Americas. Vial Castillo noted that as a result of the aggressive privatization policy enforced by the government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet, there was a curb in the inflation rate and a growth in the Chilean economy. The Chilean banker noted that when Gen Augusto Pinochet assumed power in 1973 he found the economy in the hands of the government. But that today, 7 years later, government participation has been considerably reduced. He added that since government enterprises grow less than private enterprises, we hope that in the next 5 years government participation in the economy will not exceed 20 percent. [Text] [PY031944 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 3 Sep 80]

LAURA ALLENDE RETURN REFUSED--Laura Allende will definitely not be allowed to return to the country. This decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court of Justice, thus confirming the previous decision of the Fourth Court of Appeals of Santiago, which rejected a request that Laura Allende be allowed to return to Chile. The decision of the Supreme Court of Justice points out that it has analyzed all the facts and has come to the conclusion that the government's decision not to allow her to return to the country is not an illegal and arbitrary decision, but has been made by an authority who has the power to do so, taking into account her background which fully justifies such a decision. It must be recalled that Laura Allende started an insurrection campaign against Chile in July 1974, and that in 1975 she met with several government authorities of France, Spain and Mexico to ask that they break diplomatic relations with Chile. [Text] [PY031535 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 80]

C80: 3010

## U.S. INCREASES MILITARY MEDDLING IN EL SALVADOR

PA311410 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Commentary by "Our America"]

[Text] In analyzing the results of the national strike in El Salvador on 13, 14 and 15 August, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) said that the strike marked the beginning of the final offensive against the tyranny and that this offensive, which is a prelude to the general insurrection, cannot be stopped by the regime, despite all the forms of support it receives from the common enemy of the people, U.S. imperialism.

And that's exactly what has happened. After the successful general strike, the armed actions of the four most important political and military organizations of El Salvador, grouped in the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, have increased considerably.

Popular groups have also increased their activities against the genocidal regime. New guerrilla operations continue to be reported and these operations are increasingly stronger and better organized. The tyranny has been forced to use its air force to face the revolutionary forces. Bomb attacks are taking place in El Salvador. These attacks damage official property and the property of the 14 families that have the economic power and that are represented politically by the Military-Christian Democratic Junta.

It should be noted that the increase in the armed struggle against the Salvadoran tyranny is taking place at a time when both in the capital and in other important cities of the country there has been an increase in military and police patrols and the cities are filled with tanks, armored vehicles and trucks full of soldiers.

The Junta, already on the defensive, declared on 23 August a state of national emergency and put public services and port activities under military control. Despite this, the regime has been unable to check the advances of the revolutionary struggle and in trying to deal with its impotency, the regimes do nothing but increase its crimes against the civilian population.



In view of the increase in the popular and revolutionary struggle in El Salvador, the United States is increasing its military meddling in the Central American country. The United States is studying the possibility of increasing its aid to the Military-Christian Democratic Junta by almost \$70 million.

It was announced recently that special U.S. forces and mercenaries from Saigon have been openly participating in genocidal operations against the civilian population of El Salvador. This charge was confirmed 3 days later when five yankee marines lost their lives in fighting in the Salvadoran departments of Cabanas and Morazan.

Rafael Menjivar, secretary of foreign relations of the FDR of El Salvador, charged on Thursday that the United States is speeding up its plans for direct military intervention in El Salvador although first it will try to use the armies of Guatemala and Honduras for these purposes.

In this regard, Menjivar recalled that in recent weeks more U.S. advisers and pilots have been sent to Honduras and a large amount of arms have been given to the 3,000 Somoziist guards in Honduran territory. Menjivar also noted that in the Panama Canal zone, contingents of U.S. armed forces are being concentrated and that near the Salvadoran coasts the Pentagon has placed airplane carriers with approximately 60 bomber-jets and hundreds of marines.

If the United States commits the mistake of intervening militarily in El Salvador, Menjivar noted, the cost of the revolution will be higher, but the United States will have many dead and it will have to remain a long time because we are not going to let the United States go in and out as it did in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

CSO: 3010



## HART, MIRET ADDRESS PROVINCIAL PARTY MEETINGS

FL081105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Party Politburo, has stressed in Ciego de Avila how significant the ties between the party and the masses are. He described political-ideological work among the masses as very important. Closing the party evaluation assembly in the province, Armando Hart listed the following as immediate, priority items: the sugar harvest, the economic management and planning system, attention to mass organizations and the party's political-ideological work.

He said that it was only fair to recognize the achievements of the people of Ciego de Avila. This was reaffirmed in the choice of Ciego de Avila as host to the 26 July celebration and in Fidel's speech. But, he said, it is also fair to ask them to increase efficiency in economy, health, education and political-ideological work. He also urged them to make special efforts in forthcoming years in the organization of work and wages, especially in this coming 5-year period, because the country is now very seriously engaged in this endeavour.

Speaking in Guantanamo, Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Party Politburo, said: It is precisely now, when the price of sugar has gone up, that we urge you to achieve a more productive and efficient harvest. He was closing the party's provincial assembly. He noted the importance of making better use of industrial capacities and to put into play all the people's energy to achieve an optimal harvest.

Concerning propaganda activities, he stressed that each militant must be made a proselytizer of the revolution's work and that a strong movement of activists must be created. He exhorted the people to give impetus at this time to the campaigns of agitation concerning the second party congress, the sugar harvest and the intercosmos program, which is making possible the first Cuban cosmonaut's trip into space. [Reporting on these meetings, Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1045 GMT on 8 September adds that Rafael Valdes Valdes and Alfonso Hodge were reelected first party secretaries in Ciego de Avila and Guantanamo provinces, respectively.]

CSO: 3010

CUBA

RISQUET SPEECH DELIVERED AT PORT EMULATION MEETING

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Address by Comrade Jorge Risquet, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, at the second quarterly check meeting for the "Al Rojo Vivo" port competition for 1980, at the premises of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] in Havana, 6 August 1980, Year of the Second Congress]

[Text] Comrade Port Workers:

I have a few brief words to say.

When a negative situation is studied and its causes and the means of correcting them must be sought, a lengthy exposition is usually needed. When it is a matter of a positive assessment of successful practices not so many words are required.

It is said that defeat is an orphan but that victory has many mothers. It could also be said that disappointments require long explanations but that successes can be simply described.

You, the port workers, the leaders of the trade unions and the port enterprises, have achieved a resounding success in the months of June and July.

During both months, 1,463,000 metric tons of imported goods were unloaded in the ports of the island. At the same time, 1,025,000 tons of sugar, cement, ores, and other products were exported in the same 61 days.

This volume of unloading totaling almost 1.5 million tons in 2 months, should it continue at a stable level throughout the year, would lead to an annual import capacity of about 9 million tons of dry cargo, a figure more than adequate for our needs in 1981 and 1982.

There is nothing to suggest that the average volume unloaded monthly will be below 700,000 tons. What has been achieved in these 2 months shows that this must be a minimal figure. In the future, the gradual introduction of

new port installations--dockage, storage and refrigeration equipment, apparatus to mechanize handling, maintenance and repair workshops for this equipment--will increase the material capacity of 700,000 metric tons per month we have at present.

The better planning of the shipping of the goods Cuba imports, the better planning of the operation of each vessel arriving in our ports, greater efficiency in the distribution of goods received, in accordance with the unloading and storage capacity at the point of destination--all of these are vast reserves for optimizing current operations. I say vast deliberately, because who can know if there is a reserve of 10, 20 or 30 percent potential increase or not in these organizational measures?

Also, the introduction of more rational forms of organizing the work and the more efficient and stimulating forms of remuneration for the work can mobilize great reserves of productivity.

Thus what has been achieved is a labor feat, if we consider the crisis situation we faced at the end of May and the levels of unloading and export recorded statistically. However there is a need substantially to exceed what has been achieved in the coming months, by means of organizational measures and increase in material resources.

For it must be said that the record figure for unloading in the months of June and July, the increase in the material resources allocated to the ports and loading transportation means did not exert a significant influence. These resources are being purchased and will only begin to arrive during the coming weeks.

Thus the resources we had in these past months, and still have for this one, were neither material resources nor human resources, but represented better organization and more intensive mobilization of the workers throughout the port-transport-domestic economy chain.

#### Our Main Resource

Our main resource was the mobilization of the awareness of the workers and the cadres in the chain.

We said at the transportation workers' day ceremony held in Ciego de Avila that the leadership of our party has full confidence in the port workers, in the workers at the truck loading bases, in the railroad workers.

This confidence is confirmed in the light of the facts. The port workers unloaded 1,463,000 tons. The transportation workers brought 1,468,000 tons to the receiving points for the domestic economy.

But this would not have been possible without the most determined participation by the workers in the domestic economy. It was to them that the following slogan was addressed:

"Unload immediately, be it day or night, Monday through Sunday, every transport vehicle coming from the ports." It was they whom we had to make aware that "a vessel, a port, a railroad office or a trailer is not a warehouse."

We saw that the main and decisive link in the chain was precisely the last one. This link can slow or speed up the movement along the chain, decrease or increase the transportation turnover, slow or intensify unloading and export at the wharves, tie up or liberate the vessels anchored in the ports. Naturally, all of the links in a chain are dependent each upon the other and the influence is reciprocal. But in this case, based on the physical capacity of the ports and the confidence in our port workers, their always energetic and determined reaction to any appeal of the revolution, we saw that the problem lay in the removal of goods unloaded in the ports by the transport means. And the question as to whether the transport vehicles available were sufficient or not depended on the turnover achieved for the equipment.

Thus immediate unloading at the receiving centers for the domestic economy was able to double and even triple, in extreme cases, the coefficient of equipment turnover.

Conscientious and immediate unloading, day or night, from Monday through Sunday, has become an inviolable law in many labor centers in the country and in whole provinces. Pinar del Rio launched this movement, to be followed speedily by Tunas. In these provinces it is regarded as a crime against the economy for a car to remain loaded more than 24 hours or for a truck to wait more hours than planned for each case.

In the weekly report on the functioning of the chain in Pinar del Rio, it says the following (we are quoting the report for the last week of July):

Railroad equipment received during the week: 169. All unloaded the same day.

Trucks arriving for unloading: 277. Unloaded same day: 273. Not unloaded same day: 4.

Two belonged to a certain ministry, and two to a certain other.

In other words of 446 pieces of equipment, only 4, less than 1 percent, were not promptly unloaded. And in these exceptional cases, harsh criticism was directed to the body responsible for the delay and the immediate unloading of equipment the following day was demanded.

The comrades in Tunas told me that there is such mass awareness among the people about the harm done to the economy by leaving equipment loaded that when a trailer remains loaded and parked at a given point for very long

the residents in the neighborhood telephone the party or the people's government offices to report the fact.

This awareness is becoming general. This battle has been won with the masses. Examples like these could be cited for all of the provinces in the country. Thanks to the intensification of unloading at the centers in the city of Havana, the transportation turnover coefficient for local hauling has increased from 0.8, that is to say less than 1 trip a day, to 1.4 trips per day. This means no less than a 75 percent increase. In other words 100 trucks are now doing what it previously took 175 to accomplish.

Because of this close link existing between the activity of the port workers and that of the freight transport workers and those in the receiving centers for the domestic economy, we extend the recognition of our party to all of the workers who form this chain and we congratulate you warmly.

But we want to say something more to you, comrade port workers.

An analysis of the production figure achieved would be partial and inconsistent if we failed to examine other indices of economic efficiency contributing to the achievement of this production.

The value of production in the month of June, for all of the enterprises of the Mambisas Terminales Union, was 9,092,600 pesos, representing 127 percent of the figure for the preceding year. In export activity, the volume of cargo handled was the same, but for imports, 35 percent more cargo was handled.

The basic wage payments were less than the figure for the same month the preceding year by 5.8 percent, with a drop in the wage-production coefficient from 0.47 to 0.35. Here the favorable influence of the linking of wages with norms and the elimination of unproductive expenditures of wages without production can be seen. The number of workers achieving the production record in June was down 2.5 percent from the number for the comparable period in 1979.

Production increased by 30 percent. By 30 percent! These are the figures for June, as we do not have those for July. However to judge from the unloading total, the increase over July 1979 should be greater for all the economic indicators.

In the first half of the year, costs per ton decreased by 3 percent. Cost per peso produced dropped from 62 centavos to 60. Utilization of the labor day increased from 67.5 percent to 70 percent, and gross production profits increased by 12 percent. All of these figures are in comparison with the first half of 1979.



These figures show that there has been an improvement in the economic efficiency of our port management. But they should not lead us to rest on our laurels.

We cannot, because who can be lulled to sleep when we know that we still have 453,000 tons afloat, 29 vessels at anchor, many of them paying demurrage, and 244,000 tons in warehouses and port handling areas?

#### Present Effort Assures Success

The path to achieving economic efficiency passes precisely through this effort we are now making. The first sign along this path says 700,000 tons as a minimal average figure for monthly unloading. Another says increase utilization of the labor day to 80 percent. And yet another, which in a way summarizes the most concentrated expression of efficiency, says eliminate demurrage charges, ensure prompt dispatch.

Here is what we are asking the port workers to do.

Comrades:

A delegation representing the Soviet fleet workers is attending this plenary session. A number of Soviet vessels have been presented here with the union diploma in recognition of the work of their crews in support of the effort of the Cuban port workers. In our country's ports I have seen Soviet sailors, under the command of their captains and pursers, doing voluntary Sunday labor alongside our port workers. This is yet another expression of the indestructible brotherhood between our two peoples, of the aid and solidarity the Soviet Union gives us in all sectors.

Allow me to congratulate the winning ports and brigades in this quarterly check of the Al Rojo Vivo emulation.

Congratulations to the port of Jucaro, in the sugar category; the port of Matanzas, in the fertilizer category; to Zone 2 of the port of Nuevitas in the general freight category.

Congratulations to mixed freight brigade No 7 in Isabela de Sagua; mechanized brigade No 1 in Felton and No 3 in Matanzas, both in fertilizer; brigade No 6 in Casilda and D-4 in the 6th Havana port zone, both in general freight.

The efficiency of those ports which to date have paid no demurrage and which are still determined to finish the year as ports free of demurrage should also be given special mention. They are Caibarien, Jucaro, Carupano, Manatí, Matanzas and Cardenas.

In particular we congratulate the port workers of Havana for the effort made in the months of June and July. They accounted for 40 percent of the



goods unloaded throughout the country in these 2 months. Congratulations to the port workers in Cienfuegos, who achieved the highest figure in the past 10 years in July. Congratulations to the workers in Santiago de Cuba, who worthily commemorated the 26 July anniversary with a high production figure for the month, and who achieved brilliant successes in the export of sugar, as well as the port workers in Vita, who through their efforts showed that they can be relied on and that they need a plan calling for more than 100,000 tons per year. Congratulations to the port workers in Manzanillo-Niquero, who speedily unloaded every vessel arriving and asked for more vessels in order to contribute more to this battle being waged by all.

Comrade port workers:

The state of emergency in the ports continues. Only when we have decreased the freight afloat to some 250,000 tons and the cargo in the ports to some 150,000 tons can we regard the situation as normalized. In order to achieve this, a rate of 700,000 tons unloaded monthly and exports in excess of this figure must be maintained in the month of August and in the following months.

We do not doubt that where the port workers are concerned, they will continue to respond positively to the appeal of our party. We are persuaded of the truth of your statement: "What we need is vessels and vehicles. Our shoulders and arms will guarantee the rest."

This confidence felt by our party, as well as admiration for and a salute to our people were expressed by our commander in chief on 26 July when he stressed the formidable effort the port workers have been making.

We are certain that in the future the port workers will still further increase their effort and will always be worthy of the praise of Fidel Castro and the recognition of our people.

Long live the port workers, veteran detachment of our workers' class!

Long live Fidel Castro!

Fatherland or death! We will triumph!

5157

CSO: 3010

## MACHADO CLOSES SUGAR HARVEST PROPAGANDA MEETING

FL091957 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, today made the closing remarks at the fifth national seminar on information and propaganda for the sugar harvest held for 2 days in Holguin.

Machado Ventura emphasized the meritorious work done on the need to maintain and raise the quality of sugar and, especially, the weeding [of sugarcane fields]. Sugar harvest propaganda, noted the Politburo member, should highlight the work groups which on a daily basis fulfill the tasks planned at each of the stages of this important production network.

Harvest propaganda should continue throughout the entire year in an intelligent manner so that it responds to the requirements of each phase, Machado Ventura said in his closing remarks at the fifth national seminar on information and propaganda for the sugar harvest.

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura emphasized in his closing remarks that emulation should be an objective reflection of the results of the work. The Politburo member said that our sugar harvest has suffered from poor organizational work and, he added, we believe that this factor also has had a negative effect on the emulation itself.

Referring to the tasks and activities being carried out at this time and others that will be undertaken soon, he mentioned the study and implementation of wage reform in the [presumably sugar] Ventura added that new methods are under study among which he mentioned economic incentives through the payment of bonuses in the sugar harvest activities which appear in the economic guidelines that will be examined at the second party congress.

CSO: 3010

CUBA

CAYO LOCO UPRISING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN CIENFUEGOS

FL052323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Telephone report from Cienfuegos by Manuel Varela Perez]

[Excerpta] The military review to mark the 23rd anniversary of the 5 September uprising has been held at the old Cayo Loco naval base with the attendance of Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Central Committee Politburo. During this historic activity, a group of 5 September combatants were awarded the Revolutionary Armed Forces's (FAR) 20th anniversary medal for their revolutionary merits. Afterwards, Frigate Ensign Gonzalo Gonzalez de La Rosa read the FAR minister's order declaring 5 September as the day of the revolutionary navy in recognition of the heroic people of Cienfuegos and the navy men who fell in revolutionary battle.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, spoke at the ceremony, relating the historic events. Camacho Aguilera also spoke of the changes in the city of Cienfuegos, whose men and women today work in the building of socialism. After Camacho Aguilera concluded his speech, the military review began with the participation of a group from the revolutionary navy's central naval district, units from the naval academy, infantry from the Camilo Cienfuegos Military School, and two companies of the glorious national revolutionary militias.

The naval history museum was also inaugurated this afternoon in this city. It is the only one of its kind in this country and is located at the old Cayo Loco naval base.

CSO: 3010

## MERCHANT MARINE WORKERS AWARDED FAR MEDAL

FL051758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] About 400 seamen and port workers who performed internationalist missions have received the 20th Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) anniversary commemorative medal at a solemn ceremony held at the Mausoleum for the General of the Liberation Army, Antonio Maceo, in El Cacahual. The ceremony was chaired by commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the Party Politburo and minister of transportation; Jorge Risquet, member of the Party Central Committee Secretariat; Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the FAR general staff; other members of the Party Central Committee, and FAR generals, commanders and officers.

Rear Adm Emigdio Baez Vigo read the Council of State Resolution awarding the 20th FAR commemorative medal to officers, crew members, technicians and workers of the merchant marine and ports who performed internationalist missions. Thereafter, Jorge Iturriaga de La Torre, on behalf of the seamen and port workers, read their pledge to continue to be willing to defend the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The closing remarks were made by Jorge Risquet who recalled the important role which our port workers and seamen played as certain rear guard of the FAR and even as combatants in the fulfillment of their internationalist missions in Angola and Ethiopia.

[Begin Risquet recording] You helped our country to fulfill its internationalist duty in Angola and Ethiopia during the critical period when their fraternal people were being attacked by forces at the service of imperialism and international reaction. The distinction you have received today is, therefore, an expression of the recognition and gratitude of the leadership of our party and socialist state to the maritime and port workers for valuable service to be cause of internationalism. [end recording]

He said that the award of the medal also was made in consideration of the outstanding conduct of the seamen and port workers in the daily and no less heroic battle to achieve economic efficiency and to fulfill the guidelines which the party and government establish for each phase. He asserted that

it is highly encouraging that such a significant number of maritime and port workers has earned this distinction because it means that the country has a prestigious and experienced vanguard in the workers of this sector capable of helping to solve, with their example and prestige, the other problems and difficulties we still are experiencing on this front of the economy and which have their repercussion in the rest of the country, the winners of the medal on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the commander in chief and minister of the FAR. He concluded saying:

[Begin recording] We are certain that the port workers will maintain and increase their magnificent contribution to our economic development and that the seamen--bearers of the banner of the revolution in the seas and oceans of the world--will not stay behind. Always carry with honor the 20th FAR anniversary medal. Long live our FAR. [Shouts of "Viva"] Long live Fidel [Shouts of "Viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism. [Shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death, we will win. [Shouts of "Venceremos"] [end recording]

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

**MILIAN INSPECTION TOUR**--Arnaldo Milian Castro, Politburo member and minister of agriculture, has toured several of the Isle of Youth's Agricultural Centers where he was informed about their quick recovery following the passage of hurricane Allen and about the preparations to start the grapefruit harvest on 25 August. Though hurricane damage will prevent achieving the biggest citrus harvest in the island's history--estimated at over 50,000 tons--it is expected that this year's harvest will exceed that of 1979, which amounted to some 32,000 tons. [FL222318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Aug 80]

**SUGAR INDUSTRY LABOR CHANGES**--A fourth work brigade (as heard) in sugar mills which will make it possible for workers to work 44 hours (per week) and enjoy weekly rest periods will be implemented beginning with the next sugar harvest. Work organization studies and other analyses will make this action possible with an increase of only 10,000 workers. In addition and as a result of the general wage reform, sugar industry workers will receive pay for abnormal conditions and night work. A raise of the basic pay based on seniority and premium pay for fulfillment of sugar production plans, fuel savings, reduction of losses and other indicators are under study. More than 95 percent of the workers will be getting higher wages along with the 12-hour reduction of the weekly work schedule. [FL271035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 80]

**CAMAGUEY PARTY PLENUM**--Chaired by Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province, the 15th plenum of the provincial party committee was held in Camaguey City. The participants examined topics to be taken up by the assembly meeting on 27 September. During the party meeting, the territory's communists discussed plans for reviewing all activities since the previous assembly meeting in 1977. In the assembly meeting a new provincial committee will be elected as well as the delegates to the second party congress. In his closing remarks Lazaro Vazquez referred to the battle being waged by our people for the recovery of sugarcane and said that very little remains to be planted and weeded. The Camaguey party leader added that August rains have been useful for planted cane but that they have set back land tilling for the fulfillment of the 2,000-Caballeria plan. [Text] [FL291954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 29 Aug 80]



**OFFICER IMPERSONATORS**--Citizens of Villa Clara are advised that any person taken in by an individual impersonating a revolutionary armed forces officer who visited the homes of general military services soldiers and asked for money and other belongings in their name, should notify the military prosecutor at the Santa Clara garrison. [FL291907 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 80]

**PCC POLITBURO AWARD**--The plaque that the PCC Politburo bestows for having successfully fulfilled pledges made on the 20th year of the revolution's victory was presented to Pinar Del Rio Province in a solemn ceremony. Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, accepted the high distinction from Pioneer (Lissette Tamara Hernandez), who has been selected national vanguard twice. In his closing remarks, Carol Miranda, second party secretary in the province, noted that last year's special emulation was well received by the workers, students and people in Pinar Del Rio Province. The leader urged the masses to fulfill once again in this year's sugar harvest, coffee crop and other productive and service tasks of the province. [Text] [FL291907 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 29 Aug 80]

**CUBAN TECHNICIANS ABROAD**--A delegation of Cuban technicians has paid a visit to Mexico to learn about that country's experiences in the branch of fertilizers for agriculture in fulfillment of the Technological Exchange Agreement signed by the two countries. [Text] [FL012138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1257 GMT 1 Sep 80]

**HAVANA TRANSPORTATION WORKERS**--Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, has sent warm congratulations to the workers of the Carga Por Camion and Camiones Havana Enterprises and the western division of the railroad system for the successes attained in the transportation of cargo out of the port. The congratulatory letter signed by the also member of the PCC Central Committee was read at the emulation plenum held by the transportation workers trade union in Havana City to examine the first 3 months of 1980. [Text] [FL041444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**MEXICAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES**--Twenty seven students and professors of Guerrero's Autonomous University in Mexico City have visited the Valle de Picadura Breeding Project, located east of Havana Province. During the tour the delegation was accompanied by Ramon Castro Ruz, director of the project and national work hero, who showed the visitors various areas used for livestock and the communities of Pena Del Leon and Victoria de Vietnam. The Mexican delegation chatted with the peasants in Valle de Picadura, who expressed satisfaction for welcoming the representatives of Benito Juarez' fraternal land. Dr Rosario (Wensley Resa), director of Guerrero's Autonomous University, expressed admiration for the project's work and the development attained with new forms of socialist production. [Text] [FL041444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**SPANISH VISITORS**--A friendly meeting was held at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, ICAP, on the occasion of the visit to this country of a group of mayors, deputy mayors and municipal officials from Spain who are on a study tour of Cuba. Also participating in the meeting were 40 members of the Jose Marti Cuba-Canary Islands Society headed by its president, Francisco Gonzalez Casanova. The deputy mayor of Cordoba, Rafael (Terrasa), Francisco Gonzalez Casanova and Ernesto Vera, president of the Cuban-Spanish Friendship Association, spoke at the meeting, which was organized by the ICAP and the Cuban-Spanish Friendship Association. [Text] [FL042225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**DPRK CELEBRATION**--To mark the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), a ceremony was held last night at the Cuban Institute of Friendship for the Peoples (ICAP). DPRK ambassador Yi In-chun; Clementina Serra, chairman of the Cuban Committee in Support of the Reunification of Korea; Mario Rodriguez, vice president of ICAP; and Orestes Quintana, section chief of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, attended the meeting. [Text] [FL042225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**CIFNUEGOS NEWSPAPER**--Cienfuegos Province will soon have its own newspaper. It will be called 5 DE SEPTIEMBRE. [Excerpt] [FL050057 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 80]

**CUBAN DELEGATION IN GDR**--The official Cuban delegation to the Days of the Cuban Culture in the GDR, headed by Vice Minister of Culture Adolfo Vazquez Cuadrado, was met at Berlin's airport by GDR First Deputy Minister of Culture Kurt Loeffler, who expressed to the visitors his affection for Cuba and its people and recalled that the two countries are on the frontline of the struggle against imperialism. Preparations for the performances and exhibits to be presented during the Days of the Cuban Culture in the GDR are almost completed. [Text] [FL052225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 80]

**SANCTI SPIRITUS PARTY SECRETARY**--Joaquin Bernal Camero, alternate member of the Central Committee, has been reelected first party secretary in Sancti Spiritus Province at the conclusion of the evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly in that province chaired by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat. [FL052225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Sep 80]

**CHILEAN SOLIDARITY**--A week of solidarity with Chile that will last until 11 September has begun in Havana with a ceremony at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with the Peoples, ICAP. Speaking at the ceremony, (Christian) Gonzalez, chairman of the Committee of Support for the Chilean Resistance, discussed the Plebiscite called by Pinochet to make official his dictatorship by means of a fascist constitution. Gonzalez asserted that the Chilean people will not accept that dirty scheme. [FL052225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Sep 80]

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MEDICINE SEMINAR--Some 250 foreign psychologists and over 100 Cuban psychologists will take part in the first International Seminar on Community Medicine 9-12 September at the Habana Libre Hotel in this capital. There will be delegates from the United States, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Brazil and Peru. [FL052225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Sep 80]

WAGE REFORM IMPLEMENTATION--In Havana City Province, eight enterprises have been authorized to fully implement the general wage reform, while two more will do so partially, thus benefitting around 22,000 workers. Some of these are the Jose Marti Iron and Steel Enterprise, Havana City Bus Enterprise, Habana Libre Hotel, Roberto Rodriguez Textile Enterprise and the Habana Del Este Bread and Pastries Enterprise. [FL091246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80]

SIXTH GRADE EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS--On the occasion of international literacy day, sponsored by UNESCO and observed 8 September, the Education Ministry has released a note stressing that with one school term still to go in the battle for a sixth grade education, more than 850,000 workers, housewives and peasants have reached this educational level since the 1974-75 school year. The note also highlights Nicaragua's success over illiteracy, emphasizing that the example of Cuba and Nicaragua should inspire the other underdeveloped countries of the Americas and the world. [FL092332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Sep 80]

NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY ACTIVITY--Rafael Valdes, party first secretary in Ciego de Avila Province, and (Mauricio Cuadras) of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, chaired an activity of solidarity with Nicaragua. It was held at the Augusto Cesar Sandino semi-boarding primary school in Ciego de Avila. Speaking at the activity, Valdes reaffirmed Cuba's support for the revolution in the fraternal Latin American country. [FL092332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Sep 80]

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM--Party Central Committee member Faure Chomon has presented his credentials that accredit him as our country's ambassador in Vietnam to Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of that fraternal nation. On conveying greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the Vietnamese leader, Chomon emphasized the magnificent relations that exist between the two nations, a friendship that is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. For his part, Nguyen Huu Tho expressed gratitude for the greetings and wished new successes in the expansion of bilateral relations between Cuba and Vietnam and in the new tasks assigned to Comradr Faure Chomon. [Excerpt] [FL100100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0035 GMT 10 Sep 80]

**REGIONAL AGRARIAN REFORM CENTER**--A group of FAO experts has begun discussion [in Havana] of a plan to establish a regional agrarian reform and rural development center for Latin America. The aims of the center will be to support national activities and promote regional cooperation in agrarian reform and rural development in Latin America by means of a network of national institutions. Another function of the center will be to provide agrarian reform and rural development services to member states. Ecuador, Dominican Republic and Honduras have offered to host the center's headquarters. The group is scheduled to hold discussions for 3 days with the attendance of Pedro Moral Lopez, FAO deputy regional director for Latin America. [FLO82023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 8 Sep 80]

**MUNICIPALITY WINS EDUCATION BATTLE**--Some 1,379,700 students have graduated from sixth grade since the triumph of the revolution, Asela de Los Santos, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice minister of education, has stated. The education leader made the statement at a ceremony of presentation of the flag accrediting the municipality of Playa as winner in the sixth grade education battle. She also announced that six provinces and 133 municipalities have been declared winners. Likewise, the health, culture and communications workers trade unions have also fulfilled that commitment. In her speech Asela de Los Santos referred to the efforts made by the revolution and Fidel to improve education since the days of the Sierra Maestra. [Text] [FLO51132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 80]

**OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS REVIEWED**--The current and future status of constructions overseas has been examined in Camaguey Province by Levi Farah, government minister in charge of construction overseas. The Cuban minister referred to the growth of this activity since it was started following the earthquake in Peru when Cuba donated six hospitals that were built in (Callejon de Huaylas), one of the areas most affected by that disaster in 1970. Thereafter, Cuban construction cooperation began to develop with assistance to Vietnam where several highways, farms and a hotel were built and a hospital currently is under construction. Levi Farah also said that construction work overseas is being done in several countries with the help of more than 7,000 construction workers from the various Cuban Provinces. [Text] [FLO61810 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1741 GMT 6 Sep 80]

**VIETNAM'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED**--Sponsored by the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Organization and the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples (MPSP), the 35th anniversary of Vietnam's independence was commemorated in Havana City with the attendance of Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and MPSP president. [Text] [FLO41137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80]

**NEW ARTS REVIEW**--NUEVA GAZETA, a new arts and literature review published by the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists, will go on sale in the next few days. NUEVA GAZETA will be published monthly and cost 10 cents and will replace GAZETA DE CUBA. [FLO82023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80]



# MINISTER EXPLAINS CRUDE OIL PRICE REDUCTION

PA312154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 31 Aug (AFP)--Ecuadorean Natural Resources and Energy Minister Cesar Robalino blamed the decrease in petroleum prices on international market conditions.

The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] had sold its petroleum on the foreign market until last July at \$36 a barrel but last week it let the price of crude float in the international market.

Of the 210,000 barrels of petroleum a day Ecuador produces in the Amazon region 150,000 are exportable surplus.

The Ecuadorean Government's decision caused a stir in international circles.

It was said that Ecuador is the first OPEC member country to reduce the price of its crude because of the existing surplus in the world market.

The decision was communicated to the National Chamber of Representatives which, concerned over this situation had asked the Natural Resources Ministry to report on the effects of the resolution.

Several public institutions expressed their concern over the decrease in petroleum revenue which will in turn, affect budgets which were proposed when the price was estimated at \$37 per barrel.

Minister Robalino said that petroleum prices are established according to international supply and demand.

The minister explained that the industrialized countries' efforts to decrease world demand for crude and the increased production decreed by Saudi Arabia and Mexico had created a surplus on the world market.

These factors, the minister emphasized, have weakened petroleum prices. He said since Ecuador is a small producer, it has suffered from world market fluctuations and has been compelled to reduce prices.

Robalino said he was confident that during the coming OPEC meeting in Vienna on 15 September that steps will be taken to remedy this situation. This meeting will be attended by petroleum, finance and foreign ministers.

The meeting will analyze the petroleum market and make arrangements for the meeting of the OPEC member countries' presidents to be held in November.

CSO: 3010



ECUADOR

BRIEFS

TEXACO BREACH CHARGES--Jose Carvajal Candel, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], has accused the Texaco Company of blocking Ecuador's petroleum program. He said that although Texaco knew very well that the new petroleum explorations were scheduled to begin in 1981, it has done everything possible to evade its responsibilities in the field of research and exploration for new deposits. However, he said he trusts that Texaco, a minority shareholder in CEPE, will reverse its position and abide by the terms of the agreement. Carvajal went to Manta to give a lecture to members of the Ecuadorean Junior Chamber of Commerce last Saturday. [Text] [Cesar Davalos Herrera] [PA300417 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

MILITARY CRISIS AFFECTS NATIONAL LIFE

PA060053 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Article by Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Rebellious Col Adolfo Majano has received the support of Telecommunications Instruction Center Commander, Col Julio Augusto Trujillo. Meanwhile the armed forces high command is attempting to solve the military crisis.

At the same time labor groups have begun to promote support for Majano, a progressive member of the Revolutionary Junta who yesterday rejected an order issued by his superior officer, Col Abdul Gutierrez, who is also a member of the five man government Junta.

Extremist groups, which had remained surprisingly inactive yesterday, took to the streets again today to create incidents in which at least 10 persons were killed.

Colonel Trujillo told the press today that, "I will not retreat a step in my determination to support Colonel Majano."

However, Colonel Trujillo's support is more symbolic than practical since he controls a training center and does not command troops.

The symbolism lies in the fact that the communications center, located some 100 meters from the Presidential Palace, was the main logistics center for coups d'etat during the decade of the sixties.

So far the government has not made any statement on the conflict or reacted to the problems created by the extreme right and left, the main promoters of the violence affecting the country.

Sources close to the government said today that the crisis may be solved with the resignation of the two colonels or perhaps with Majano's acceptance of Gutierrez' order.

Well-informed sources said today that the armed forces high command, composed of the Junta, Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia, defense deputy secretary, and chief of staff, met today to seek a solution to the problem.

Unconfirmed reports, from sources close to the government, said that regimental commanders and high-ranking officers planned to meet this afternoon in some part of San Salvador.

Civilian member of the government Junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, said today he was confident that the crisis would be solved without too many difficulties.

"This is a situation which can be solved by means of dialogue; the people must trust the Junta," he said.

Troop movements continued throughout the country to keep subversive groups from taking advantage of the situation, military sources explained.

Roads leading to the most important cities are closely guarded while light tanks and heavily armed patrols watch the streets.

In spite of this vigilance, unidentified groups killed two persons in Delgado City, one person in Santa Ana, four in Chapeltique, 140 km southwest of San Salvador and one in San Vicente, 60 km to the east.

According to official sources the machinegunned bodies were found by security forces. There are no indication of the perpetrators.

CSO: 3010

RADIO COMMENTS ON MILITARY DIFFERENCES

PA041333 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Rumors which were circulating recently about serious differences within the armed forces and the Christian Democratic-Military Junta were confirmed yesterday when it was learned that a serious confrontation had again pitted Colonel Garcia's and Colonel Gutierrez' factions against the so-called young officers.

Every 30 days, the government Junta, in its capacity as armed forces supreme command and the responsible body for making new officer appointments, issues an armed forces general order. The order issued a few days ago and picked up by the international news agencies dismissed the young officers who participated in the 7 October 1979 coup against dictator Carlos Humberto Romero.

Even before the military move, the armed forces were divided over a number of reforms to [words indistinct] extreme rightwing sectors from the repressive machinery. It was also learned that another group more closely linked to the agricultural sectors only showed [words indistinct] and to follow the old unpopular policies of General Romero.

Shortly after the coup, it became evident that the rightist officers were taking the initiative and displacing the young officers in the decision-making process. In this manner, only 75 days after the inauguration of the governmental cabinet, three of the five Junta members, of the social democratic and social christian trend, resigned their posts in view of the impossibility of implementing reforms.

Within the armed forces themselves, an important crisis, described as a veritable coup d'etat, occurred last June when Colonel Abdul Gutierrez removed his colleague Colonel Majano from the military leadership. Majano was supported by the young officers.

The military crisis is another result of the advance of the revolutionary struggle.

A few hours after the 15 October coup, political-military organizations now united within the United Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and mass organizations charged that the coup was a maneuver to halt the advance of the liberation struggle.

In spite of the repression unleashed by the security corps, which has caused over 6,000 deaths in the present year, the revolutionary process continued operating with growing strength. The unity attained by the guerrilla groups commanded by a joint general staff of the mass organizations, political parties and labor federation, grouped together in the Revolutionary Democratic Front, meant a new impulse in the clash between most of the Salvadoran people against the military-PDC Junta.

It was repeatedly said in El Salvador that a coup d'etat to eliminate the people's movement was imminent. The DRU repeated these warnings in recent weeks, and last Friday the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) said that the U.S. embassy was studying the possibility of a new change in the process.

The FARN document notes that the U.S. ambassador, who is now in Washington at the behest of his government, sees the possibility of a formula in which Colonel Majano can initiate an institutional coup. At this time, the differences between Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Majano, were discovered. The news was considered by PRELA to be an indication of an imminent coup.

The Salvadoran military crisis has assumed the proportions of an open confrontation. While all the international news agencies speak of contradictions within the armed forces, TASS says, in a dispatch datelined in San Jose, that the Salvadoran military regime is persecuting officers which do not accept the Junta's orders.

The dispatch says that dissident officers and soldiers are expelled from the military institution and purges are being made among personnel in troop commands. The same sources say that, as a result of violent confrontations between the supporters of the various trends within the armed forces, over 30 persons have killed in recent weeks.

It was rumored in San Salvador that soldiers who refuse to repress the people are being executed.

Our correspondents in El Salvador quoted young officers' sources who said that if Majano resigned his post without opposing the decision of Gutierrez and his group to eliminate them completely from the process, they were ready to actively oppose their dismissal.

MILITARY TAKE SIDES IN MAJANO-GUTIERREZ CONFLICT

PA060316 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The conflict within the Military-Christian Democratic Junta of El Salvador appears to be insurmountable. According to a news dispatch from our correspondents in El Salvador, officers loyal to Col Adolfo Majano are broadcasting messages over a radio station in the capital, which is being guarded by army troops.

The radio bulletins are statements in support of Majano, according to a spokesman from the radio station.

Meanwhile, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is responsible for the order which observers believe is designed to isolate the so-called young group of military officers, has not yet made statements with regard to the conflict.

Majano's opposition to the monthly military reassignments order was described today by a Gutierrez supporter as act of insubordination, in view of the existence of a military statute which governs ranks and assignments.

Army sources have not ruled out the possibility that a general assembly of military officers might be called for a showdown between the two Junta members in conflict. One source commented that the conclusion of such an assembly might lead to new faces within the Junta.

Another military spokesman said that relations between the two sides are like gelatin, a reference to the unstable equilibrium within the regime.

According to military spokesmen, other members of the government have proposed that Majano accept the general order and that he be consulted about reassignments in the future.

CSG: 3010



EL SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR MAYOR COMMENTS ON PRESENT CRISIS

PA060152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2005 GMT 5 Sep 80

[News conference held by San Salvador Mayor Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Some moments ago, you were talking about rumors. In the past few days there has been considerable speculation nationwide as a result of the crisis which has emerged within the government. We would like to know what is the position of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in this new political situation in the country?

[Answer] This is a crisis of growth. It is a crisis of [word indistinct] to democratize the country, to make this country a place in which institutions are respected, in which there is respect for the desire felt by all the Salvadoran people to move toward a government which is based not on the force of arms, but on public support, and in which any civilian or military person who is guiding the destiny of the country, will do so with the full support of both the Salvadoran people and the army.

This crisis of growth will reap very good results because it will consolidate the Revolutionary Government Junta as a whole. This Junta must necessarily be the body that directs the destiny of this country, particularly its government, and therefore should enjoy the necessary honor and obedience of the people.

For this reason I believe that these crises, which at times are painful and which at times give the impression that all is lost [words indistinct] the authority that this country needs. I believe that this country a long time ago lost due authority and respect for hierarchy. For many years we have existed in a state of anarchy in which the laws are not respected and regulations, orders, hierarchy are disregarded. This occurs at all levels. This has caused a permanent crisis in the country. We have to recover authority, and authority is recovered only through prestige. When prestige is restored, authority is gained and when one has authority, then there will be respect--respect for the law and for guarantees.

I believe that the country will gain from all this. That is my opinion. I do not believe that it is yet time to express any other opinion because we are waiting for this situation to be completely resolved. However, I believe that we are moving toward a strengthening of authority.

[Question] When this Junta was established, there was talk of consolidation. What has happened?

[Answer] I believe that we, this Junta, not only inherited 50 years of military government, but also something else which I pointed out--total anarchy, a lack of respect for the law and authority and a lack of prestige on the part of the authorities.

This cannot be recovered overnight. It is not a simple matter when one reflects on all that this government has inherited. This is why these things are still occurring. In a group of people it is even more difficult to reach a total agreement on everything. There may be and at times there are hypersensitivity, discrepancies, differences which can develop into somewhat dangerous situations like the present one.

I remember a statement made by former Colombian President Lleras Camargo. He said to the army that when political differences were handled by civilians, they were resolved through dialogue and discussion. That is why the army should stay out of politics, because when there are political differences within the army, they are not resolved by means of discussion. However, the country is moving toward this and the army officers are convinced that their role, that the role they played formerly of having a primary place in the political decisions in this country, was an erroneous role. A great majority of the officers of the Salvadoran armed forces (?have realized) that their role is not to meddle in politics and they are, therefore, prepared, after this transitional period, to return to their essentially military functions.

[Question] And as regards the 50-year legacy you mentioned, what would be the best way to recover this lost time?

[Answer] I spoke of a 50-year old tradition, a tradition in which the military took power, or at least took control of the government. They took on all responsibility and responsibility for the results and the problems. The army officers have realized that what some others did in the past for reasons of ambition and so forth have caused the loss of the positive image which the army had in the past. It was the defender of the people, the defender of popular interests and of the national sovereignty, and now is being accused of causing all the problems.

Moreover, this breakdown that had occurred in this country--there was practically a disregard and disrespect for authority, an absence of authority--made it necessary to again build up authority and move toward a democratic process in which the people would choose their leaders and in which the

army would occupy its proper role, a role that is (?accepted) by the great majority of army officers. They are prepared to move toward the role that the constitution describes as their proper role, as protectors of the law, of civilians and of the national territory, while allowing the people to express their will.

[Question] When you say that there is no respect for hierarchy, are you referring to Colonel Majano?

[Answer] No, I am not referring to him. I am referring to the country, to the fact that in this country, respect for hierarchy has been lost. In this country, respect for authority has been lost. There is a lack of respect for authority and a lack of recognition of hierarchy. And in specific reference to Colonel Majano, I sincerely believe that it is the fruit of all this, the fruit of the growth toward a democracy. We cannot say that a specific person showed disrespect. It is the custom. It is the custom that has existed in this country and at times it is not easy to change customs, to change viewpoints. It is difficult for everyone to do so at the same time. What is the true hierarchy and who really governs in this country? I feel that the true government of this country will be strengthened by this crisis, that is, the Revolutionary Government Junta.

[Question] In your opinion, has the Junta failed to exercise its function as general commander of the armed forces?

[Answer] When authority is in the process of being restored in the framework of a past when this type of authority was not recognized, there are naturally some times in which this hierarchy does not function. But this crisis will result in a strengthening of authority and greater respect for hierarchy.

[Question] At the beginning you said that this was a personal opinion. Has the Executive Committee [presumably of the PDC] taken a definite position with regard to this crisis?

[Answer] The Executive Committee has of course already decided on a position, which is to totally support the entire Revolutionary Government Junta.

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

BRIEFS

**THREATENED PROFESSIONALS LEAVE COUNTRY**--Several well-known professionals in this western town have fled abroad after receiving threats from subversive organizations, it was learned Saturday. The threats were made in writing and by telephone, said relatives and persons close to the professionals, who have abandoned their offices, fearing death. It was also learned over the weekend that Carlos Lobato, an esteemed writer and teacher who is director and owner of the El Salvador Polytechnical Institute, left the country after receiving such threats. Two secretaries of his school were kidnapped and shot to death 8 days before his departure. [Text] [PA021803 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 23]

CSO: 3010

SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM; BISHOP ADDRESSES VIETNAM RALLY

Solidarity With Vietnam

St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80 FL

[Text] Grenadians today are taking the opportunity to express solidarity with the struggling people of Vietnam. The occasion is two indoor rallies. The first one is at the Anglican School in (Waults) while the other is at St Andrews. This is the first time rallies are being held in Grenada to show solidarity with Vietnam and their victory over the forces of imperialism.

Bishop Addresses Rally

FL040137 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The people of Vietnam are one of the most fighting and courageous people the world has ever known. This view was expressed last evening by Grenada's Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop when he addressed the large gathering at (Vincehole) in Grenville. The occasion was the rally in solidarity with the victory of the Vietnamese people after many years of struggle against foreign aggression.

Brother Bishop said the struggle of the Vietnamese people stands out because they were up in arms against the United States, which is the most powerful country in the world. The large gathering also heard Prime Minister Bishop point out why the struggle of the people of Vietnam is important to countries such as Grenada, fighting to build a (?country) free from foreign domination.

[Begin Bishop recording] One of these reasons has to do with the fact that the struggle of the people of Vietnam has reminded us once again of the powerful possibilities and potential for international solidarity [words indistinct]. The people of the world were able to rally behind the slogan: Hands off Vietnam. Because the people of the world recognize that the people of Vietnam were fighting for the world and therefore the people of the world [words indistinct] Vietnam. The people of the world [words indistinct] that the struggle of the people of Vietnam was a just struggle,

was a struggle for peace, a struggle for justice, a struggle for the right to develop their own country. And in this recognition the people of the world give their fullest solidarity to the people of Vietnam.

A very important lesson, too, that we can learn from the struggle and the victory of the people of Vietnam is that any people that are willing to bring about unity, any people that are willing to raise their organizational level, any people that are willing to raise their consciousness, any people who have a genuine reason to fight, can in fact defeat even the mightiest power in the world today. Because the people in Vietnam (?confined to) just using their bare hands were able to bring about the defeat of the mightiest power in the world. They were able to defeat the Yankee imperialists and that is a moral lesson for the people of the world. [end recording]

That was Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop as he addressed the rally which was held in Grenville last night in solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

CSO: 3020



BRIEFS

TOURISM CAMPAIGN--The Caribbean Tourism Association is to help launch a campaign to assist in the building of Grenada's tourism industry. The campaign will be in cooperation with the people's revolutionary government and the Grenada Hotel Association, whose president said the campaign is essential because there is little or nothing left of the trade previously enjoyed with the United States and Canada. (Viceton Hopkins) said this is because North Americans are misreading Grenada's association with Cuba. [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 4 Sep 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

GUATEMALA

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT

PA060120 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 6-A, 10-A

[News conference held by Elias Barahona Y Barahona, former chief of information of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry held at Newsmen's Hall in Panama City on 4 September]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen of the press: I am a fighter of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] of Guatemala who infiltrated and spent 4 years in Lucas Garcia's government on a special mission.

My name is Elias Barahona Y Barahona. I am a Guatemalan citizen, 37 years old and a professional journalist.

I am here for two reasons: first, to protest before this nation and before the world the massacre which is being perpetrated in my fatherland and second, to save my life and the lives of my family in order to continue serving my people through my organization.

For this purpose I have brought the political and military operational information which I patiently gathered during the 4 years I worked as press chief of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry and as Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz' right-hand man.

When it became impossible to continue the special EGP mission in Lucas Garcia's government, and when I received clear indications that I could be kidnapped or murdered at any moment, the EGP decided I should leave Guatemala and publicly identify myself to you and tell you much of what I saw and heard within the government. Since my family is now safely out of Guatemala, I am here before you now.

The EGP considers my denunciation very important because Lucas Garcia's government has partially succeeded in misinforming and confusing the international press, making it believe that Guatemala is suffering a blood-bath caused by the struggle between two political extremes. In this struggle Lucas Garcia and his military clique are pictured as innocent spectators of a massacre which they themselves are perpetrating against their country's best sons and daughters.

## EGP's Infiltration's Objective

The EGP's general strategy has required political and military operational information about the enemy since it was established at the beginning of 1970.

### 1. Leaders and Members of the Paramilitary Groups.

In Guatemala there are basically two illegal repressive organizations which operate with impunity. They are the Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) and the Death Squadron (EM).

Both organizations are directly responsible for the deaths of approximately 2,000 Guatemalan peasant, labor, student, professional and religious leaders in the last 2 months.

The ESA and the EM murderers have exceeded all conceivable limits and have no regard for women, children or old people. They take reprisals against children for the revolutionary conduct of their parents. The most recent examples occurred in July when Mario Rene Matute Iriarte and Roberto Castillo Montoya were machinegunned to death. They were the sons of two distinguished San Carlos University officials who escaped from the ESA murderers.

The ESA shoots its targets regardless of whether they are alone or accompanied by wives or children. Several couples have been killed in this fashion in the last few months.

Not content with that, the ESA threatened the relatives and friends of the murderers, [as published] warning them not to attend wakes and funerals.

A clear example was the machinegunning of the wake for Miguel Angel Melgar, secretary general of the Union of Municipal Workers last July. One of his sisters plus two other persons were killed and journalist Samuel Gonzalez was wounded.

However, this does not fully describe the madness of the ESA and EM leaders. On 14 July the Interior minister heard of the execution of a police chief at 0800 hours. I was in his office talking to him when he received the news. He became angry and called Secret Police Chief Manuel de Jesus Valiente Telles and told him: "They have killed Natareno. You know what to do."

One-half hour later approximately 40 hooded men armed with machineguns arrived on the university campus and began indiscriminately shooting the students who were emerging from the buses and heading for class. As a result, 25 students were left dead on the grass and 14 wounded. Later I learned that the terrorist action was carried out by the EM.

Lucas Garcia's government has remained cynically silent on these actions.

Labor and peasant leaders, most of them secretaries general of unions and peasant leagues as well as other officials have been kidnapped and murdered.

On 21 June 1980 several ESA groups raided the headquarters of the National Federation of Workers [CNT] three blocks from the National Palace and two blocks from the 2d National Police Corps.

The CNT, which is located on 9th Avenue between 4th and 5th Streets of the Central Zone, was in session with 35 labor leaders of the principal unions present.

The ESA burst into the building, grabbed the leaders and then proceeded to destroy the furniture and files and to steal several typewriters. The fate of the kidnappers is still a mystery. [as published]

The government cynically sent policemen to halt traffic during the operation so that it would go off smoothly.

When labor organizations protested, the Lucas regime denied having any responsibility in the matter.

Last 23 June while at the National Palace I encountered Capt Carlos (Cehly) Herrera, one of the outstanding ESA executioners. He works as a G-2 officer in the army.

We had become friends and from time to time we would have a few drinks together. When he met me he said: "What did you think of the little job, it sure ended so much nonsense." I asked, "Did you do it?"

He nodded and I added: "Very good."

Cheli, as I called him, gave me a lot of information after my infiltration [of the government]. I praised him and he boasted about everything ESA did.

Sometimes he would tell me, "We did not do it; the Death Squad did it."

I knew he was referring to the Secret Police, specifically Manuel de Jesus Valiente Tellez, who, by the way, was just dismissed.

The press sector has not escaped the terror. Jose Leon Castaneda, a newsman and secretary of Organization for the Union of Workers of the Guatemalan Communications Media (SIMCOS), was killed on 20 October 1979. Shortly before this murder, SIMCOS Secretary General Byron Barrera had to flee the country when it was discovered that ESA was planning to kill him. Shortly after, almost the complete executive committee had to seek asylum or flee Guatemala.

Those who remained behind have been killed or are being persecuted.

Belte Villatoro, a newsman; Marco Antonio Caces Munoz, a newsman and Mormon Bishop; Jesus Marroquin Castaneda, former vice president of the Guatemalan Newsmen's Association and other journalists were machinegunned in July.

The ESA and the Death Squad have aimed their machineguns at the San Carlos University, a top university center.

Some 20 university officials were murdered in July alone. This university was the best in the fields of science and technology.

The university officials who were murdered include: Hugo Rolando Malgar, chief of the legal department; Felipe Mendizal, chief of the registration department; Julio Alfonso Figueroa, director of the Socioeconomic Research Institute; Rita Navarro, director of cultural extension; Horacio Flores, a planning expert; and Professors Victor Hugo Valdes, Alejandro Coti, Carlos Racinos Sandoval, Jony Dahinted, the brothers Parada Tobar and others.

Most of them were killed with their wives as they were going home from the university.

Saul Osorio, the university rector, had to escape to Mexico in view of threats by ESA.

The Catholic Church has not been spared repression either.

Several priests have been killed for the crime of merely promoting socio-economic reforms among Guatemalan peasants. The murdered priests include Guillermo Osods from the United States, Hermogenes Lopez from Guatemala, Conrado de La Cruz from the Phillipines, Walter Waldeckers from Belgium and Jose Maria Gran from Spain. The last three were murdered this year in their parishes by the ESA, which left notes on their bodies saying they were revolutionaries.

This hunt, from what I learned from high official circles is part of "a pacification program for the eradication of communism," an important aspect of Lucas Garcia's domestic policy, aimed at killing 1,000 more Guatemalans during the rest of the year to fulfill the program.

This program is being directed by Lucas Garcia and his clique of generals, among whom are former President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia, Carlos Armas Osorio, Defense Minister Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, Army Chief of Staff Rene Mendoza Palomo and Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

They are the brain at the highest level of the ESA and the Death Squad.

At the intermediate level, Public Finance Minister Col Hugo Tulio Bucaro, Col Hector Montalban and Col Oscar Perucina, as chiefs of military intelligence, and Col German Chupina, as national police director general, are in charge of the pacification program.

The program was suggested by the United States, just before the beginning of President Carter's human rights policy, but was implemented afterwards by Gen David Cancino, the army chief of staff until November 1979, when the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) executed him.

Its main objective is to eradicate any form of people's protest and to perpetuate the military government which has been in power for the past 12 years through successive electoral frauds.

It plans to decapitate opposition political parties, trade unions, the University of San Carlos, peoples organizations and the progressive church.

I did not know anything about the plan. I learned about it in the middle of 1978, when Alvarez Ruiz asked me to carry out some publicity stunts which would distract the people's attention from so many deaths attributed to the government.

Alvarez Ruiz told me: "Elias, think of something to justify so many deaths, so that the government is not blamed for them." Afterwards, he explained to me his theory on the feuding extremes, which consists of blaming the extreme rightwing and leftwing clandestine groups for murders and kidnappings, while making the government of Lucas Garcia appear to be a victim, interested only in finding formulas for peace.

Later on, this plan was put into practice in the struggle carried out by the extremes, a slogan which has been used since then by the government for domestic and international consumption.

When the theory of the extremes was being planned, I asked Alvarez Ruiz where we were going to obtain the extreme rightwing to carry out the theory because we already had the extreme leftwing in the guerrillas, and his reply was that the ESA and the Death Squadron, two inactive paramilitary groups, would take care of that.

With a triumphant smile, he took from his briefcase sheets of paper with different letterheads, one with a hammer and sickle being shattered by a lightning bolt, which is the ESA logo and the other with a skull and crossbones, which is the Death Squadron symbol. "Let us see if the president approves it, I have already mentioned to him," Alvarez Ruiz told me.

The next day he told me very happily that Lucas thought the idea was very good and that it should be put into effect as soon as possible.

He commissioned me to draft an ESA communique announcing its return to activity. He also gave me a list with the names of 36 students, peasants, workers and professionals sentenced to death by ESA. He also told me that, for the time being, we would be the ones issuing bulletins, but afterwards Colonel Montalban would take over this duty, while Colonel Chupina and Valiente Trelles would continue to make up the Death Squadron bulletins.



The ESA, perceived as a police-military apparatus, has its headquarters in a building located on 7th Avenue, between 4th and 5th Streets in the downtown area, half a block from the Presidential Palace, where the G-2 and the regional police are based.

Most of the ESA members are army officers trained by the United States in Texas, as well as by the CIA. They have also been trained in Israel, Chile and Argentina.

The ESA uses all kinds of vehicles for its operations, from helicopters and armored cars to motorcycles. It has all kinds of weapons, from machine-guns with tripods to nylon wires for strangling its victims.

In addition, it has private houses that function as clandestine jails and torture chambers.

The Death Squad (EM) is directed at the civilian level by Minister Alvarez Huit and by Colonel Chapina and Valiente Telles, in the Secret Police. It is an armed group which supports the ESA, but it has a great amount of experience in regard to its assassination of political, student and labor leaders.

One of its most prominent executioners is Pedro Garcia Arredondo, who has just been named chief of the Secret Police to replace Valiente Telles.

The hands and heads of most of the victims are cut off to prevent easy identification of them.

The EM generally uses unregistered vehicles or vehicles with foreign plates, preferably plates from California and Texas. The ESA and the EM both have their own clandestine cemeteries.

The first cemetery was discovered in a ravine Comelapa, Chimaltenango, 60 km from the capital, on 20 March. The dismembered bodies of 36 men and women were found in polyethylene bags.

Other cemeteries were discovered in April: one in Quilapa, Santa Rosa, 70 km from the capital, with 15 bodies, and another on the Quetzaltenango highway, at km 180, with 70 bodies. The polyethylene bags had ESA labels and slogans such as: "This is the way they will all end for being communists." "This is what is in store for them" and other slogans.

The ESA and the EM have branches in the main army and police garrisons throughout the republic.

Most of the narrative information on the basis of which the ESA and the EM are known comes from military intelligence files and the lists of labor and peasant leaders which private enterprise provides to the government, or from the labor union departments of the labor ministry.

Top business circles have high praise for Police Director Colonel Chupina, because they consider him to be very efficient. When the businessmen complain that certain labor leaders are causing problems in their factories, Chupina tells them: "Don't tell me any stories. Just give me lists of names and addresses and then you shall see." And indeed, in the next few days labor leaders are kidnapped or assassinated.

One day, while talking to a G-2 official known to me only as Geto, I learned that the definitive lists of future victims are drawn up in an army office called military transmissions, on the fourth floor of the National Palace where meetings are held by the interior minister, Colonel Montalban, Colonel Peredina, chief of military intelligence files, Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo, chief of the army general staff and Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez.

## 2. Role Currently Being Played by the United States in Guatemala

The hegemony that the United States has traditionally exercised over Guatemala has been maintained, although it has changed its form as a result of present trends in U.S. foreign policy toward Guatemala.

The ignorance of Lucas and his military clique, coupled with their excessive ambitions of power and riches, have prevented them from carrying out the programs of underhanded repression suggested by the United States; that is, repression behind a facade of democracy and conciliation.

This has led to a relative deterioration in relations between Lucas and the Carter administration.

Carter's pretended human rights policy has become incongruous in Guatemala. Therefore the North Americans have pressured the Guatemalan government to effect an alleged democratization that has encountered strong opposition within powerful sectors of the Guatemalan government.

For this reason, William A. Bowdler arrived in Guatemala on 22 January for a secret meeting with Lucas.

Later, on 23 April of this year James E. Check, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, arrived on a broader mission. In addition to his secret meetings with Lucas, he met with sectors of the Guatemalan oligarchy.

After the visits, it was learned that the U.S. government had communicated discreetly and consistently with former Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer and with Rene de Leon Schlottor, secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party, to seek ways to oust Lucas from the government and implement more flexible schemes than those used by the United States in El Salvador.

Villagran Kramer is presently considered to be an irreconcilable enemy of the Lucas government because he has supported some popular requests.

His assassination by the army has been suggested several times, but those making the suggestion have themselves left the country on various pretexts.

I believe he is now in Mexico for reasons of health. The congress, dominated by Lucas, planned to deny him permission to leave, but later granted it.

An attempt has been made to give the impression that the United States is no longer dominant in Guatemala because it has apparently withheld military aid and technical assistance, but this is not true.

Former Defense Minister Otto Spiegelar, who held the post until January 1979, told newsmen in Mexico on 31 January 1980 that the Guatemalan armed forces was receiving technical and military assistance from the United States. He added that the assistance was being provided indirectly.

Faced with deteriorating relations between Guatemala and the United States, Lucas was encouraged by the secret visit last April by Roger Fontaine, assistant to candidate Ronald Reagan, who told him to be patient because Reagan would give him all the economic and military support he needs to increase repression and eliminate the specter of communism in Guatemala.

The U.S. embassy in Guatemala is in close and permanent contact with the Guatemalan government, mainly through the interior ministry which the U.S. ambassador is constantly visiting and consulting, or through agency for international development officials who are constantly assisting the government, primarily in the area of security forces.

One of Alvarez Ruiz' contacts with the Americans is embassy official Jim Daniels. The former contact for more serious issues was Julian Kilhewer, who is now in Mexico.

The CIA has an intelligence ring in Guatemala.

Among Guatemalans who are CIA agents, we can mention Mario Sandoval Alarcon, former Guatemalan vice president and a leader of the 1954 invasion movement; Leonel Sieniega Otero, a deputy to congress; Miguel Ortiz Pasarelli, former supreme court chief justice; the newsmen Mario David Garcia, director of television news program "Aqui el Mundo"; Antonio Najera Saravia, PRENSA LIBRE columnist and Finance Minister Col Tulio Bucaro.

### 3. Israeli, Chilean and Argentine Presence in Guatemala

The government of Israel, Chile and Argentina are directly collaborating with the government of Lucas Garcia, giving it logistic, political and military assistance.

All the equipment, arms and assistance that the United States stopped giving Guatemala openly is now being supplied by Israel.

Pinochet and Videla are also helping Lucas Garcia. Alvarez Ruiz went to Chile in October to be decorated with the order of liberator Bernardo O'Higgins by Pinochet himself.

#### 4. Lucas Support to the Nicaraguan Counterrevolution

The Lucas government is militarily organizing and training some 2,000 Somozists in Guatemala for an eventual military attack on Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez was commissioned by Lucas to draft a strategic military plan calling for a joint Guatemalan-Honduran invasion of Nicaragua and a fight against the Sandinist army.

#### 5. Lucas Support to the Salvadoran Junta

The Guatemalan army has decided to intervene militarily in El Salvador in favor of the Junta if the revolutionary and democratic forces threaten to overthrow it. The Lucas government is afraid of civil war in Guatemala if the revolution should win in El Salvador.

In case this critical situation occurs, the Lucas government has received assurances from the United States of discreet material, economic and logistic support.

In the meantime, the leaders of the ESA and the EM have collaborated with some 250 ranchowners in hiring approximately 5,000 mercenaries whom they are trying to pass off as peasants and who are receiving military training to repress the local guerrilla movement. They are also to act as a reserve force for an eventual intervention in El Salvador.

There is a secret agreement between the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador according to which Guatemala will militarily intervene in favor of the Junta with the support and approval of the United States.

Members of the former Somozist National Guard are being reorganized in Guatemala, with financial support from Somoza, for the purpose of intervening in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

The press reported a secret meeting on 1 May on the Salvadoran-Guatemalan border among the presidents of Honduras and Guatemala and a representative of the Salvadoran Junta but the Guatemalan government denied the report.

A Salvadoran piper cub airplane crashed near Guatemala City on 10 April. The three occupants of the aircraft, who turned out to be the chief of the Salvadoran presidential staff and two top military officers, were killed.

The Salvadoran embassy in Guatemala admitted that they were on a secret mission. It also admitted that Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Junta, was secretly in Guatemala.

On 29 April it was confirmed that there is a detachment of 100 Guatemalan counterintelligence officers permanently stationed on the Salvadoran border to collaborate with El Salvador in locating and capturing Salvadoran revolutionaries. There are also no less than 1,000 Guatemalan troops on the border to aid the Salvadoran army.

This support is being granted under the principles of the Central American Defense Committee, a military organization formed by the armies of the area.

Behind all this, U.S. experts are training the Guatemalan army in counter-insurgency in the mountains in the western part of the country.

The Guatemalan air force is being trained by U.S. and Israeli experts in the use of napalm in air raids being carried out in the mountainous zones.

The United States has set up a computer system in the National Palace in Guatemala to control the country's communications systems including those of the army and the interior ministry.

Because this equipment is so sophisticated it is being operated by U.S. technicians. The system has increased the repressive machine's efficiency.

## 6. Belize's Current Situation

The case of Belize, generally used by the Guatemalan government to stir up nationalistic feelings among the people when it wants to distract their attention from the current internal political crisis, has acquired a new angle.

What the United States basically wants, according to a predetermined plan, is to solve the conflict between Guatemala and Belize and to grant Belize formal independence which would, in fact, be a way to dominate Belize as a colony by subordinating it to Guatemala and the imperialist powers.

Basically, the United States and Guatemala are worried over the existence of an independent, popular, democratic, progressive and nonaligned government in Belize because of the crises the United States already has.

## 7. What Really Happened at the Spanish Embassy

What I am going to tell you I found out step-by-step from Minister Alvarez Ruiz, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes and Lucas Garcia.

It is the true account of what happened at the Spanish embassy, a truth which has not yet been made public.



Early in the afternoon of 31 January, the Spanish embassy in Guatemala was taken over by a group of peasants and students from El Quiché Province.

This takeover ended in the tragedy known to all of us in which 39 people died, including students, peasants, Spanish diplomats and former Guatemalan government officials when the embassy was invaded and set on fire by Lucas García's police.

I was with the minister in his office when the police reported the takeover of the embassy over the radio receiver which Alvarez Ruiz has on his desk.

Alvarez Ruiz immediately got in touch with Lucas García to tell him what had happened and asked for instructions. Lucas told him: "Have them taken out." "We cannot permit centers of agitation."

Alvarez Ruiz then instructed the police to clear the embassy.

At that moment, Patricia Meneses, the minister's secretary, told him that there was an urgent call from the Spanish ambassador who wanted to talk with the minister to prevent police intervention in the incident.

Alvarez Ruiz told his secretary to tell Ambassador Máximo Cajal y López that he was not in his office. A short time later, Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez came into the minister's office and told him that the ambassador had also called him but that he had refused to respond to the call giving the excuse that he was not in his office.

Alvarez Ruiz gave orders to Col Aroldo Paniagua, 3d police chief, to clear the embassy.

Police arrived at the embassy and began breaking the doors down, which prompted the occupants with their hostages to move up to the second floor and lock themselves in the ambassador's office, which was small.

When this happened, Colonel Paniagua became aware that the hostages included the ambassador, all of the embassy's diplomatic personnel, former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes and former Guatemalan Vice President Eduardo Caceres Lenah.

The two former Guatemalan officials shouted through a window to Colonel Paniagua to keep the police out since the incident would be solved peacefully because all the peasants wanted was a commission appointed to investigate the army massacres in El Quiché Province.

Paniagua called back to Minister Alvarez Ruiz and told him who the hostages were.

Alvarez Ruiz became worried because Molina Orantes and Caceres were both his friends and distinguished rightist leaders. He again called Lucas García



to ask for new instructions. Lucas Garcia took some time to answer the direct telephone and then reaffirmed the order: "It does not matter, they are probably already in agreement with the guerrillas. Get them out of there any way you can."

Alvarez Ruiz hung up the telephone and said to me, "How stupid General Lucas is. This should be solved politically and not like this." In spite of this, he told Colonel Paniagua of this new order.

Paniagua ordered his men to get in any way they could. Then in full view of hundreds of spectators, the police threw incendiary bombs into the small room by breaking one of the windows.

The peasants had padlocked the metal door to keep the police out, but when the explosions went off, the ambassador managed to take the lock off and escape together with Mario Aguirre Godoy.

The padlock was put back on and all the occupants burned in the resulting fire which burned 30 minutes because the police stopped the firemen from quickly dousing the flames.

As the Spanish ambassador escaped he was beaten up by the police in spite of the fact that he identified himself. He was saved only by the intervention of the Guatemalan Red Cross, which took him to a private hospital.

A short time later, the firemen carried the incinerated bodies out. Peasant Gregorio Yaje Yena managed to survive under all the bodies, although he was seriously burned.

He was taken to the private Herrera Llerenas Hospital and kept under heavy police protection to prevent his escape, the police told the press.

The next day, the surviving peasant was kidnapped by ESA, tortured and left at the door of the San Carlos University rector's office.

Alvarez Ruiz was trying to justify the violation of the embassy grounds and this is when he and Castillo Valdes invented the story that Consul Jaime de Arbol had called the interior ministry a short time after the embassy's occupation to say that a group of guerrillas had attacked the embassy and that in the name of the Spanish government he was asking for police intervention to get them out.

Alvarez Ruiz laughingly commented that Del Arbol [name as published] could not deny the report because he was already dead.

It was also agreed to say that Ambassador Cajar Y Lopez was in complicity with the guerrillas to or its problems for the government and thereby counter the ambassador's accusations.

Lucas Garcia liked the story and with the help of military intelligence they rounded up a few arms and molotov bombs. They also drafted a document to be passed out as a guerrilla plan called the Ascent [La Subida].

After all this, a news conference was called for 1830 to give the official version of the incident.

The truth is that Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja's calls from Madrid were not answered when he was trying to get the police out of the embassy.

These calls were answered by the ministers' secretaries since they had instructions to say that they were not in.

This is all I can tell you. I will now answer your questions.

CSO: 3010

## MANLEY ANNOUNCES RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

FL271600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Aug 80 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley yesterday announced a reconstruction programme in the wake of Hurricane Allen which he said had left Jamaica with a major economic disaster.

The prime minister said the programmes involved grants and loans to farmers and fishermen, a \$40-million intensive banana cultivation drive, repair and construction of houses to benefit more than 10,000 people, replacement of public works and buildings at a cost of \$10 million and restoration of roads to cost \$4.8 million.

Mr. Manley gave details of the government's reconstruction programme at a news conference at Jamaica House. He said the nation could experience a problem of local food shortage because of heavy losses of small farmers through whom the country to a large extent, fed itself.

The reconstruction initiatives would be on a national scale but would be mainly concentrated in Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann where heaviest losses from Hurricane Allen were experienced. Final estimates of damage to infra-structure, housing and agriculture, as yet incomplete, would be submitted to a cabinet meeting next week Friday, Mr. Manley said.

## Banana Industry

Explaining the measures on a sector-by-sector basis, Mr. Manley dealt first with the banana industry in which some 40,000 acres of 75 percent of bananas were destroyed. A programme of resuscitation estimated to cost some \$40 million over a nine-month period, had been worked out and is to be co-ordinated by an emergency task force appointed by the prime minister.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the prime minister said, would be administering grants of 4,250 in kind to affected farmers with up to two acres in domestic agriculture. The grant will cover planting material, land preparation, fertilizer and chemicals. Loans to farmers will also be available from the crop lien programme, project land-lease and the self-support farmers' development programme.

In the area of fishing, a grant of \$500 will be given to fishermen for the loss of a cotton or fibre-glass boat. Loans will be available, Mr. Manley said, from the fisheries revolving fund for loss beyond the \$500 grant. Fishermen can proceed to make or order their boats and the grant will be given upon presentation of evidence.

Turning to housing, Mr. Manley said that some 10,000 people were seriously affected, 1,000 units destroyed and 5,000 units lost their roofs, among other damages occurring mainly in low-lying coastal areas and involving low cost and poorly-constructed houses.

Public buildings and public works including seawalls, roads and railways will be replaced at an estimated \$10 million. Some public buildings will have to be relocated, the prime minister said.

Damage to roads was put at \$5.26 million with all of them now reopened at a cost of \$4.6 million. It will take another \$4.8 million and a six to nine-month period to complete the restoration of the roads.

## 'DESTABILIZATION' INQUIRY QUESTIONED

FL271525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial entitled "What Is Interference?"]

[Text] A "voluntary commission of concerned American citizens" are at present in the country to investigate, they say reports that the United States is seeking to destabilise Jamaica. This is a novel approach to the business of international relations, and may be of questionable validity. For we cannot see what logic could impel private citizens of the United States to take upon themselves the task of enquiring into the state of the relations between their own country and that of a friendly foreign nation. Nor can we see what purpose can be served, no matter how well intentioned they are.

But whether their investigation is an exercise in futility or whether it has some major point, it certainly raises a number of questions which need to be answered. For example, what is the source of their information that the relationship between Jamaica and the United States "has become increasingly tense and filled with suspicion? Who told them that controversies surround that relation? Who told them that the government of the United States is trying to destabilise Jamaica? Neither the government nor the opposition has made any such complaint. Indeed the prime minister, Mr. Michael Manley, has said repeatedly that he has no evidence that the United States is acting in any way to subvert the country. The fact is that the relations between both governments are in excellent shape to judge by official government statements.

Of course these are not the facts put about by the propagandists of the People's National Party and their communist supporters. They have been spending a lot of time and effort in an attempt to convince the country that the CIA "is at it again," this time in Jamaica. They have brought other Americans before to help in the campaign to convince the country that "imperialist" America is ill-disposed towards Jamaica and of course that the opposition Jamaica Labour Party is in the pocket of the Americans. The inescapable conclusion must therefore be that the stimulus to the "voluntary commission" to inaugurate this "investigation" could only have come from supporters of the People's National Party and their friends.

This puts the "commission" in a false position for they are inadvertently serving the people who invented the charges, and who are not interested in the outcome of their investigations, no matter what that might be, but in the fact that they are investigating. This gives substance, even if it gives no body to the charges.

People of the undoubted calibre and experience of those who make up the "commission" may be expected to have advised themselves more fully before they launched themselves upon a mission of the nature in a friendly foreign country. They ought to have taken into consideration the fact that a general election in this nation is just weeks away and their mission could be interpreted as a form of interference.

As a friendly tolerant nation, we are sure, however, that Jamaicans will show them every hospitality.

CSO: 3020



NICARAGUA

MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMPLAINS ABOUT HARASSMENT IN GUATEMALA

PA052246 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Another Nicaraguan citizen has been persecuted in Guatemala. Disguised Somozists are harassing Nicaraguans visiting that country. They do this even after the government has given guarantees. Nothing can prevent these Somozists from harassing the Nicaraguans. A new case is that of Adolfo Evertz, an official of the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry, who had to go to Guatemala on an official mission and almost became a victim of the Somozists who are operating freely in that country. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] We arrived in Guatemala City on Saturday at the invitation of a Guatemalan institution. Before departing for Guatemala, we asked that government to give us guarantees because of problems with the Nicaraguans and the killing of Denis Martinez. I asked for guarantees in particular because the last time I was in Guatemala, in February, I was stopped at La Aurora airport. The Guatemalan government, through the government ministry, issued letters to the institutions which had invited us guaranteeing our security. It was true that when we arrived at the airport on Saturday night, our baggage was not checked.

I think that our problem started on Monday when we attended the opening of a firm which makes vitamins for animals. When we were there we saw Alcider (Arcipero), a well-known Somozist.

On Tuesday afternoon, when I entered into the hotel lobby, I saw two individuals who had all the characteristics of the members of the Somozist mafia. When I walked pass them one told the other: That is Evertz, Adolfo. I heard their Nicaraguan accent and the way the national guards speak, they mention the last name first. Then I realized the whole matter concerned me. I told the people with me what was going on when we were inside the hotel. We looked back and they were looking at us. We went up to the room and I sent one of the companeros to check if they were still there. He came back and said that they were still there and kept staring at him. One of the Nicaraguan delegation, Felix Ramirez, arrived in the room and I told him what was occurring. I asked him to please go downstairs to see what was the

situation. He went downstairs and when he came back said that the two men were informers and spoke like Nicaraguans. I asked the hotel manager who they were and he said that they were not hotel guests. It then became evident that these men were after us.

The strange thing is that there were two armed policemen at the hotel entrance, as is customary here. These two policemen saw these suspicious guys walk in, stay around for 2 hours and they did not even bother to ask them anything.

We then tried to get out of the hotel through the back door. However, we could not do so because it was already closed. We then planned a way to get out with Jose Rios, who is studying animal nutrition at the Nutritional Institute for Central America and Panama, because he had a car. We asked him to bring his car, which was parked a block from the hotel, and to park it in front of the hotel and he did so.

We took off right away but there was a yellow car behind us, a Toyota with 1978 Nicaraguan license plates which started with 20.

We lost the car. It is evident that they were after us. Their car had an old license plate, something that is not usually allowed in Guatemala. However, they circulate freely with an old foreign license plate.

There is something very suspicious about this matter. First, the attitude of the two policemen who did not bother to check these guys. Second, when we were on the second floor planning a way out of the hotel, one of the policemen went upstairs and pretended that he was looking for ice. What is a policeman doing inside a hotel? He was probably checking on what we were doing and where we were to report to these guys.

The fact that we were followed by two cars, one of them with Nicaraguan license plates, is evidence of the clear and open complicity of the Guatemalan military authorities.

This makes us think that there is open complicity of the Guatemalan government and army in these incidents as well as in the killing of Denis Martinez and the persecution of other Nicaraguans. If they guaranteed our security, they had to make sure that this was not going to happen, much less under the nose of the military authorities. I have made these charges at the foreign ministry and now urge the Nicaraguan officials not to go to Guatemala or be very careful if they go, because these beasts are circulating freely and have the government support.

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

CUBAN AID HAILED BY MINISTER--Within the framework of yesterday's activities of foreign delegates attending the 16th FAO Regional Conference, Comdr Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's minister of agricultural development, held a press conference during which he referred to essential aspects of his country's economic development. The Sandinist leader said that the aid given by the Cuban people to his country has been of enormous importance for the Nicaraguan revolution. Wheelock stressed that the Cuban people have given this aid without asking for anything in return, which he termed an example of what one country can do for another struggling for independence. [Text] [FLO31012 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80]

CONTINUED 'SLANDER' FROM LA PRENSA--LA PRENSA continues to cause us harm abroad. The slander and lies against our process are reprinted by other reactionary newspapers, like LA NACION of Costa Rica, for example. As one example, some days ago LA PRENSA published, in its "Today's Anecdote" section, a report that is not true. LA PRENSA said, in what it claims was a joking tone, that LA NACION of Costa Rica has surprisingly stopped being circulated in Nicaragua. In yesterday's issue, LA NACION had a boxed report stating: circulation of LA NACION prohibited in Nicaragua. The paper bases its information on the lie told by LA PRENSA, and adds other tidbits, such as the statement that our authorities must have forbidden the circulation of the newspaper. We do not know the reasons for this action, LA NACION says. Of course they could not know, because that newspaper has never stopped being in circulation here. It is all just a fabrication, just one more falsehood and one more act of calumny by LA PRENSA which has had repercussions abroad. Like so many other lies, it continues to harm our country. LA NACION's agent in Nicaragua is former Deputy Jose Ortega Chamorro and he is in a better position than anyone to state whether the circulation of that newspaper has been banned here. How long will LA PRENSA continue to be free to slander and denigrate us at home and abroad? [Text] [PA071534 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 80]

## RECENTLY RELEASED JOURNALIST ATTACKS COURTS

PY080400 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 12

[Third Part of "What Is Happening in the Courts" by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle]

[Text] The second article of this disrupted serial had closed with this sentence: "We are not objective journalists. We are not unbiased. We are definitely in favor of justice." It is along these lines that we are sorry to say that the murderer of Javier Acosta, the unfortunate youngster of Villa Guarani, is not paying for his crime in prison. As has been said, he is probably having a laugh at the expense of the journalists and feeling very happy that the police and the courts have not done more to punish a criminal. The way things are, we are entitled to suspect that the Villa Guarani murder will remain unsolved, as have so many other cases.

And speaking of other cases, we cannot remain silent about the failure of the state attorney general to honor his public promise to investigate the irregularities which resulted in the person who left the Tacumbu prison 7 years after his release was ordered. According to news media reports, he was sent to prison charged with stealing 6,500 guaranies from his employer. On the average he got 1 year of prison for every 1,000 guaranies. It is fortunate that there were not 40,000 or 30,000 guaranies in the cash box. For all we know, the investigations promised by the attorney general have not been carried out and no one has been punished for this typically Kafkaesque case.

There is also the case of a lady in Hernandarias who has publicly acknowledged having killed a fellow human being and said that she is quite prepared to do so again. We have no information that she has served any time at Buen Pastor [women's prison] for the above crimes, nor does it seem that she will serve any time.

The case of the "Gray Fox" [traffic policeman] is still pending. He acted against the driver of a motorcycle without a license plate who was not carrying his driver license. The poor policeman was beaten so badly that he ended up in bed for several weeks. We can knowingly say that those who beat the policeman are not in jail, but a young fellow accused of

stealing a horse has been in prison for 5 years. This case took place in Caazapa and the young fellow was first in prison at the Villarrica's government delegation and is now in Tacumbu. There is another man who has been in Tacumbu for 18 years and still no formal charges have been brought against him. It seems that his records have been lost, but we were told that they can be found in some embassy. We will see.

We have also read about the case of the judge who had to insist that the police carry out an arrest order in connection with injuries inflicted on a man in Fernando De La Mora. What this means is that the judge's order was not carried out the first time; and it seems that it was not really carried out the second time either. But there are other cases in which there were much promptness, care and sense of duty in carrying out judicial orders.

Justice must not be discriminatory. If we are all equal before the law, discriminations only create chaos and separation among citizens; rancor and hatred are begotten and thoughts of vengeance are entertained. It is a pity that someone should complain that he had been a victim of justice. Peace is not only the absence of war. Peace is also not to be afraid of justice, to be sure that the laws will not be used as instruments of vengeance by making distorted interpretations of them. Peace is to have confidence and trust in the judges; peace is to go to court without fear, to sit in front of them trusting in their honesty, independence and honor. Peace is to have a prison for the criminals. After all, law breakers must also go to jail.

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

SOUTHERN CONE PACT--(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The existence of a "tacit" South American southern cone defence pact was acknowledged yesterday by visiting Paraguayan defence minister, General Marcial Samaniego, who told reporters that there has been a "tacit pact for some time now, since we meet on a permanent basis concerning problems in the southern cone." Samaniego went on to explain, "We have always held meetings linked to an understanding of the politics of the southern cone," and, "there is a practice and a reality that we've been following for some time." The Paraguayan minister arrived here yesterday on an official visit. He met with President Jorge Videla at 6 pm. [Excerpt] [PY032203 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Sep 80 p 11]

U.S. AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Mr Lyle F. Lane, recently appointed U.S. ambassador to Paraguay by Jimmy Carter's administration, arrived in our country at 1500 yesterday. Mr Lane was met by Foreign Ministry protocol director Julio Pena and other Foreign Ministry officials. Several high-ranking officials of the U.S. Embassy and the Paraguayan-U.S. Cultural Center were also present. Speaking almost perfect Spanish, the new chief of the U.S. mission in Paraguay was very jovial toward the members of his team and attentive to the photographers, although not to the journalists, who were practically unable to get near him. An official of the U.S. Embassy press office indicated that "of course it was expected that the ambassador would not make any statements to the press. He will do so after he presents his credentials to the Paraguayan President." Foreign Ministry protocol director Pena told Ambassador Lane that he will be received by Foreign Minister Alberto Noguez this week and will present his credentials to the president of the nation immediately afterwards. Lane is replacing Robert White, who left Paraguay more than 7 months ago and is currently stationed in El Salvador. Lyle Lane was recently ambassador to Uruguay. [Text] [PY031343 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 3010



## BRIEFS

INCOME TAX ABOLITION--Income tax was formally abolished in St Kitts-Nevis today by the island's parliament. It was the fulfillment of an election pledge by the People's Action Movement. The measure has been made retroactive to May 1st. During the sitting of the St Kitts-Nevis House of Assembly today, the opposition Labor Party walked out following its failure to get September 16th declared a public holiday. The Labor Party's founder, former Premier Robert Bradshaw who died 3 years ago, was born on that day. [FLO50056 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 4 Sep 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERY--Caracas, 2 Sep (AFP)--Maraven, a Petroven affiliate, has announced that it found oil at well PMN-1X in the Tuy-Cariaco area on Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta state. This is the third producing well this firm has found off the coast of Venezuela and the eighth explored on the continental shelf. According to Maraven sources, tests revealed that the well can produce 11.3 million cubic feet of gas with a pressure of 1.350 lbs and 252 barrels of oil of 60 API degrees per day. [PA031846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80]

OIL PRODUCTION DROP--Caracas, 31 Aug (EFE)--It was reported here today that Venezuela decreased its oil production by 9.41 percent and its exports by 13.68 during the first 8 months of 1980 in comparison with the same period in 1979. According to figures issued by the Energy and Mines Ministry, production was 2,134,597 barrels per day up to Wednesday. Exports for the same period was 1,754,000 barrels per day. [PA031846 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1540 GMT 31 Aug 80]

DEPARTURE PAPERS EXPEDITED--Mexican ambassador to Venezuela Ismael Morena has announced that administrative efforts are being expedited to permit the three refugees at the Mexican embassy in Caracas to leave for Mexico. As the public knows, Margarita de Urrieta, Julio Cesar Guzman and a minor requested asylum in the Mexican embassy. At present, administrative steps are being expedited to allow them to leave for Mexico. These steps include the preparation of passports and the safe-conduct granted by the Venezuelan government. If these documents are ready, the three refugees will leave at 5 o'clock tomorrow [morning or evening not indicated] on the Aeromexico flight. [Text] [PA042333 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 80]

GUERRILLAS TAKE ASYLUM--Caracas, 3 Sep (AFP)--Two adults and 1 child took refuge in the Mexican embassy in Caracas today claiming political persecution. The adults, Julio Cesar Guzman and Carmen Margarita Oviedo Urrutia, are members of the leftist red flag movement which rejects elections in Venezuela and maintains small armed groups which occasionally clash with the army or the police in eastern Venezuela. The Mexican embassy said that the adults arrived at the embassy peacefully this morning and after talking

with the ambassador were granted asylum. Leftist deputy Americo Martin went to the embassy to verify Guzman's and Urrutia's status as political refugees. Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar rejected the political persecution claim but said that Venezuela will not dispute Mexico's decision to grant asylum in this case. According to Paez Pumar it is basically a red flag propaganda ploy occasioned by its inability to recruit new members using conventional methods. [Text] [PA042149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 4 Sep 80]

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